

1338.1 - New South Wales in Focus, 2007

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NSW in Focus provides extensive information about the people, economy and environment of NSW.



Population

Includes: population, births, deaths, overseas migration, regional mobility, cultural and linguistic diversity and population projections.



Family and Community

Includes: types of families, child care, child protection, carers for people with a disability, community participation, volunteering, and Internet access.



Health

Includes: health status, health risks, long term conditions, Indigenous health, cancer, mental health, drug use and treatment, work related injuries, disability, causes of death and health services.



Education and Training

Includes: schools, students and teachers, literacy and numeracy, vocational education and training, higher education, qualifications and transition from education to work.



Work

Includes: labour force status and underutilisation, types of employment and job mobility, skilled employment, industrial relations, and people not in the labour force.



Household Economic Resources

Includes: income and household characteristics, household expenditure, financial assets and liabilities, distribution of wealth, and main source of income at retirement.



Housing

Includes: housing types, housing costs, tenure and home ownership, living arrangements, housing assistance, and homelessness.



Crime and Justice

Includes: estimates of crime, crime trends, courts, imprisonments, community corrections, reoffenders, emergency services and people's perceptions about crime and safety.



Transport

Includes: vehicles, motor vehicle use, road quality and traffic volume, crashes and casualties, public transport and other transport usage indicators.



Economic Activity

Includes: NSW economy using measures from the National Accounts series, and selected economic indicators on a range of industries, including building and construction, manufacturing, and international merchandise trade.



Environment

Includes: biodiversity, climate, greenhouse gas emissions, air quality, energy consumption, water consumption and recycling, waste, and environmental indicators affecting land.



National and International

Includes: comparisons of state, territory and international data for a range of social, economic and environmental indicators, including population composition and growth, life expectancy and infant mortality, education participation and attainment, labour force, and renewable energy.

Introduction



INTRODUCTION

NSW in Focus is a contemporary record of activity within the state, providing a wide range of statistics from both ABS and non-ABS sources. The materials presented in this publication are organised into twelve chapters, representing areas of social or economic importance: population, family and community, health, education and training, work, household economic resources, housing, crime and justice, transport, economic activity, and the environment. At the beginning of each chapter a summary table presents a time series of key indicators, followed by more detailed statistics relating to issues identified within each topic. Data sources are provided at the end of each chapter. The final chapter presents national and international comparisons.

A new chapter about work has been included in this edition, and provides an expanded analysis of labour force status and underutilisation, job mobility, skilled employment, and information about people not in the labour force. In addition, the selection of national and international indicators covering a range of topics has been included for comparative purposes.

Other changes of note include:

- the Health chapter has expanded its reporting of mental health and mental health services, and includes information about birthweight and gestational age, and home and community care services;

- the Housing chapter has expanded its reporting of the costs of housing; and
- the Environment chapter includes statistics about air quality, and energy generation and consumption.

NSW in Focus is an easy to use reference for government agencies, universities, other education facilities, research organisations, businesses and the general community, and the ABS invites comments on the usefulness of the content and the indicators. The statistics contained in this publication were the most recent available at the time of its preparation. In some cases, the ABS web site <www.abs.gov.au> and the web sites of other organisations, can provide access to more recent and detailed statistics. It is produced annually and is available free of charge from the ABS web site.

INQUIRIES

For further information about these and related statistics, contact the National Information and Referral Service on 1300 135 070 or Allan McLean on Sydney (02) 9268 4795.

Population



POPULATION

Includes: population, births, deaths, overseas migration, regional mobility, cultural and linguistic diversity and population projections. Detailed statistics are available in 1338.1 NSW in Focus - Population - 2007 (27 Kb, xls).

Population, NSW Summary table

		2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005(a)	2006(a)
Population composition(b)								
1. Males	'000	3 219.1	3 264.2	3 295.9	3 321.4	3 343.1	3 368.7	3 397.7
2. Females	'000	3 267.1	3 311.0	3 338.2	3 360.7	3 377.7	3 400.3	3 430.0
3. Persons	'000	6 486.2	6 575.2	6 634.1	6 682.1	6 720.8	6 768.9	6 827.7
4. Aged 0-14 years	%	20.6	20.4	20.2	19.9	19.7	19.4	19.2
5. Aged 15-64 years	%	66.5	66.5	66.6	66.7	66.8	66.9	67.0
6. Aged 65 years and over	%	13.0	13.1	13.2	13.3	13.5	13.7	13.9
7. Aged 85 years and over	%	1.4	1.4	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.6	1.7
8. Median age-Total	years	35.7	35.9	36.2	36.4	36.7	36.9	37.1
9. Median age-Indigenous	years	na	20.1	na	na	na	na	na
10. Indigenous Population	'000	na	134.9	na	na	na	na	na
11. Australian born	%	na	75.2	na	na	na	na	na
12. Overseas born	%	na	24.8	na	na	na	na	na
13. Speaks language other than English at home(c)	%	na	18.9	na	na	na	na	na
14. Settler Arrivals	'000	39.3	46.7	35.3	36.4	40.6	44.7	44.7
15. Sydney SD as a proportion of NSW	%	62.7	62.8	62.8	62.8	62.9	62.9	62.9
16. NSW as a proportion of Australia	%	33.9	33.9	33.8	33.6	33.5	33.3	33.1
Population growth(d)								
17. Births	'000	85.8	85.4	84.1	84.9	85.7	84.2	86.7

18. Deaths	'000	45.1	45.7	45.2	46.1	46.4	45.6	46.3
19. Natural increase	'000	40.8	39.7	38.9	38.8	39.4	38.6	40.5
20. Net overseas migration(e)	'000	43.7	58.6	44.4	40.9	29.8	35.2	42.2
21. Net interstate migration	'000	-14.3	-16.3	-24.4	-31.8	-30.4	-25.7	-24.0
22. Total population growth	'000	74.8	89.0	58.9	47.9	38.7	48.1	58.8
23. Annual growth rate	%	1.2	1.4	0.9	0.7	0.6	0.7	0.9
24. Total fertility rate(f)(g)	rate	1.815	1.762	1.801	1.796	1.794	1.757 (h)	1.808

na not available

(a) 2005 data are based on revised data. 2006 data are based on preliminary ERP. Figures may differ to those published in 2005 due to revisions of the ERP.

(b) At 30 June.

(c) At 7 August 2001, based on 2001 Census of Population and Housing.

(d) Data are for 12 months to 30 June.

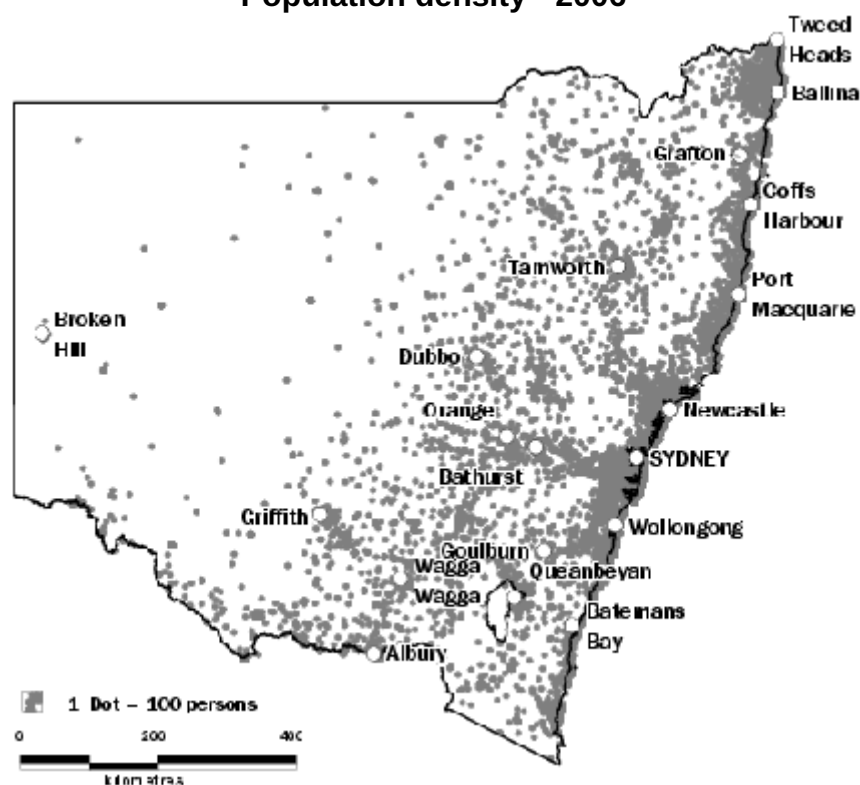
(e) Net overseas migration is the sum of the net permanent and long term movement, plus migration and adjustment.

(f) Births per woman.

(g) Calculated using revised births on occurrence basis and revised ERP unless otherwise stated in the table.

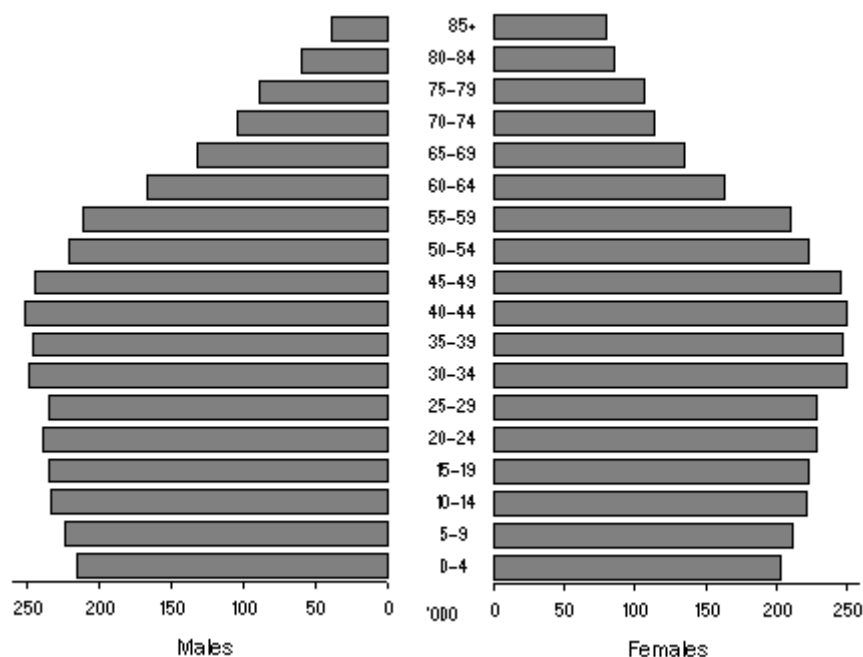
(h) Calculated using preliminary births on registration basis and preliminary ERP.

Population density - 2006



Source: ABS Estimated Resident Population Collection

Age population pyramid - 2006



Source: Population by Age and Sex, Australian States and Territories (ABS cat. no. 3201.0)

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SOURCES:

Data in this table are compiled from multiple sources. Information on these sources is available below.

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indicators Graphics

ABS data available on request, ABS 2001 Census of Population and Housing	13	..
ABS data available on request, ABS Overseas Arrivals and Departures Collection	14	..
ABS data available on request, ABS Vitals Collection	..	..
ABS data available on request, ABS Estimated Resident Population Collection	..	1.2
Australian Demographic Statistics (ABS cat. no. 3101.0)	1-3; 17-24	..
Australian Historical Population Statistics (ABS cat. no. 3105.0.65.001)
Births, Australia (ABS cat. no. 3301.0)
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Experimental Estimates and Projections, Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Australians (ABS cat. no. 3238.0)	9-10	..
Life Tables, New South Wales (ABS cat. no. 3302.1.55.001)	..	..
Migration, Australia (ABS cat. no. 3412.0)	11-12	..
Population by Age and Sex, Australian States and Territories (ABS cat. no. 3201.0)	4-8	1.3
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Regional Population Growth, Australia (ABS cat. no. 3218.0)	15-16	..

.. not applicable

For links to the ABS publications cited above, see Related Information.

Family and Community



FAMILY AND COMMUNITY

Includes: types of families, child care, child protection, carers for people with a disability, community participation, volunteering, and Internet access. Detailed statistics are available in 1338.1 NSW in Focus - Family and Community - 2007 (29 Kb, xls).

Family and Community, NSW Summary table

		2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
Living arrangements								
1. Total households	'000	na	2	2	2	2	2	2
2. Lone person households	'000	na	454.7	491.8	528.4	565.9	604.6	643.0
3. Total families	'000	1 721	1 777	1 798	1 827	1 838	1 844	1 877
4. Couple families without children	'000	601	656	649	686	687	660	717
5. Families with dependent children	'000	869	859	893	875	884	903	899
6. One parent families with dependent children-of all families with dependent children	%	20.7	20.6	r21.9	22.1	22.6	21.6	21.6
7. Defacto couples-of all couple families	%	na	11.5	na	na	na	na	na
Family formation								
8. Marriage rate per 1,000 population	rate	6.1	5.5	5.5	5.5	5.6	5.3	nya
9. Total fertility rate per female	rate	1.815	1.762	1.801	1.796	1.794	1.757	1.808
10. Median age of mother at first birth in current relationship	years	28.6	28.8	29.0	29.2	29.3	29.5	nya
11. Divorce rate per 1,000 population	rate	2.3	2.4	2.6	2.4	2.2	2.2	nya
12. Children aged 0-17 years involved in a divorce in year	'000	14.1	13.5	13.6	13.4	12.8	13.1	nya
13. Children aged 0-17 years with a natural parent living elsewhere	%	na	na	na	r21.8	na	na	na
Families and work								
14. Both parents employed - couple families with dependent children	%	59.2	58.7	59.9	59.8	60.1	61.5	62.3
15. Both parents not employed - couple families with dependent children	%	7.1	7.5	6.8	6.7	6.7	5.5	6.8
16. Single parent not employed - one parent families with dependent children	%	48.9	53.1	51.0	51.3	52.5	45.1	48.5
17. Children aged 0-14 years without an employed parent in the household	%	19.4	18.2	na	16.2	15.7	na	nya
18. Families with children aged 0-11 years who used work arrangements to care for child	%	na	na	54.5	na	na	61.5	na
Family and community								
19. Adults that can get support from others outside the household in time of crisis(a)	%	na	na	93.2	na	na	na	nya
20. Carers for a person with a disability(b)	%	na	na	na	11.4	na	na	na
21. Children aged 0-11 years who received some informal child care from relatives	%	na	na	25.9	na	na	30.0	na
22. Children aged 0-2 years who used formal child care(c)	%	na	na	21.5	na	na	25.9	na
23. Children aged 3-4 years who used formal child care(c)	%	na	na	40.9	na	na	46.0	na

24. Children on care and protection orders per 1,000 children	rate	4.8	5.1	5.1	5.6	na	5.4	5.8
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Community participation

25. Voluntary work-adults(a)	%	na	na	33.4	na	na	na	nya
26. Participated in organised sport or physical recreation-adults(a)	%	na	na	32.7	na	na	na	nya
27. Attended cultural events-adults(a)	%	na	na	86.2	na	na	82.9	na
28. Participated in organised sport-children(d)	%	60.2	na	na	62.3	na	na	64.7
29. Participated in cultural activities-children(d)	%	31.5	na	na	29.9	na	na	34.6
30. Households with an Internet connection	%	32	45	48	54	na	56	60

na not available

nya not yet available

r revised

(a) Persons aged 18 years and over.

(b) Persons aged 15 years and over.

(c) To enable comparisons over time, preschool has been removed from formal care for all time periods shown in this table. In surveys prior to 2005, the definition of formal care included preschool.

(d) Children aged 5-14 years.

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SOURCES:

Data in this table are compiled from multiple sources. Information on these sources is available below.

Summary table indicators

ABS data available on request, ABS 2001 Census of Population and Housing	7
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ABS data available on request, ABS Survey of Children's Participation in Cultural and Leisure Activities Survey	28-29
ABS data available on request, ABS Survey of Disability, Ageing and Carers	20
ABS data available on request, ABS Survey of Income and Housing	17
ABS data available on request, ABS Vitals Collection	10
Attendance at Selected Cultural Venues and Events, Australia (ABS cat. no. 4114.0)	27
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Divorces, Australia (ABS cat. no. 3307.0.55.001)	11-12
Family Characteristics (ABS cat. no. 4442.0)	13
General Social Survey, New South Wales (ABS cat. no. 4159.1.55.001)	19; 25-26
Household and Family Projections, Australia Series II (ABS cat. no. 3236.0)	1-2
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Marriages, Australia (ABS cat. no. 3306.0.55.001)	8
NSW Department of Community Services, Key Information and Directory System (KiDS), 2005-06	..
Sports Attendance, Australia (ABS cat. no. 4174.0)	..

.. not applicable

For links to the ABS publications cited above, see [Related Information](#).

Health



HEALTH

Includes: health status, health risks, long term conditions, Indigenous health, cancer, mental health, drug use and treatment, work related injuries, disability, causes of death and health services. Detailed statistics are available in 1338.1 NSW in Focus - Health - 2007 (60 Kb, xls).

Health, NSW Summary table

		2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
Health status								
1. Life expectancy at birth-males(a)	years	76.4	76.9	77.3	77.7	78.0	78.5	nya
2. Life expectancy at birth-females(a)	years	81.9	82.4	82.6	82.9	83.3	83.3	nya
3. Self assessed health-excellent or very good(b)(c)	%	na	52.3	na	na	na	55.5	na
4. Self assessed health-good(b)(c)	%	na	29.4	na	na	na	27.9	na
5. Self assessed health-fair or poor(b)(c)	%	na	18.4	na	na	na	16.6	na
Risk factors								
6. Current daily smokers(c)(d)	%	na	24.1	na	na	na	22.6	na
7. Risky or high risk alcohol consumption(c)(d)	%	na	10.8	na	na	na	13.0	na
8. Sedentary or low exercise level(b)(c)	%	na	69.0	na	na	na	70.6	na
9. Overweight or obese(b)(c)	%	na	44.0	na	na	na	47.1	na
10. High blood pressure(b)(c)	%	na	10.4	na	na	na	10.1	na
11. Children fully immunised at 12-15 months(e)	%	na	91.1	89.9	91.0	91.0	90.6	90.1
Health conditions								
Long term conditions(b)(c)								
12. Cancer (neoplasms)	%	na	11.4	na	na	na	11.3	na
13. Ischaemic heart disease	%	na	1.7	na	na	na	1.7	na
14. Diabetes mellitus	%	na	3.0	na	na	na	3.7	na
15. Asthma	%	na	11.1	na	na	na	9.2	na
16. High or very high psychological distress(c)(f)(d)	%	na	12.9	na	na	na	12.6	na
17. Persons with a disability	%	na	na	na	17.9	na	na	na
18. Persons with a disability with a profound or severe restriction	%	na	na	na	5.5	na	na	na
19. New cases of cancer per 100,000 males(c)	rate	r537.9	r539.2	553.8	548.9	594.0	nya	nya
20. New cases of cancer per 100,000 females(c)	rate	r383.9	r391.9	r399.6	397.9	402.0	nya	nya
21. Employment injuries per 1,000 employees	rate	21.3	20.3	20.3	18.5	18.7	18.4	nya
Mortality								
22. Number of deaths	'000	45.4	44.6	46.4	46.1	46.4	44.9	nya
23. Standardised death rate per 1,000 population(c)	rate	6.9	6.6	6.6	6.4	6.3	5.9	nya
24. Infant mortality rate per 1,000 live births	rate	5.2	5.3	4.6	4.6	4.6	4.9	nya
25. Ischaemic heart disease per 100,000 population(g)	rate	124.3	118.0	117.6	115.5	113.3	104.4	nya
26. Malignant neoplasms (cancer) per 100,000 population(g)	rate	163.4	169.6	169.7	170.6	175.4	176.6	nya
27. Cerebrovascular disease per 100,000 population(g)	rate	60.5	57.7	60.6	60.5	58.7	53.8	nya
28. External causes per 100,000 population(g)	rate	35.4	36.4	36.6	35.6	35.0	34.7	nya
Services(h)								
29. Public hospital beds	no.	17 754	17 534	18 402	18 085	19 408	20 731	nya

30. Private hospital beds(i)	no.	6 557	6 864	6 503	6 575	6 540	6 402	nya
31. Average length of stay in public hospital	days	4.6	4.6	4.6	4.4	4.4	4.3	nya
32. Residential aged care places per 1,000 population(j)	rate	83.9	83.0	81.0	81.6	82.7	82.2	nya
33. Hospital separations per 100,000 population(c)	rate	29 866	30 014	30 340	30 539	30 778	31 339	31 477
34. Persons seeking drug treatment episodes	'000	na	na	38.1	40.0	42.5	41.8	nya

Expenditure

35. Persons with private health insurance	%	51.6	51.5	51.6	51.6	51.5	51.8	52.1
36. Total health expenditure	\$b	18.8	20.7	22.2	24.3	26.5	29.2	nya

na not available

nya not yet available

r revised

(a) Based on three years of population and deaths data.

(b) For persons aged 15 years and over.

(c) Age standardised to the 2001 Australian population.

(d) Persons aged 18 years and over.

(e) Immunised against diphtheria, tetanus, whooping cough, polio, hepatitis b and Haemophilus influenzae type b.

(f) Persons with a score of 22 or more on the Kessler 10 questionnaire.

(g) Indirect standardised death rate of the estimated mid-year population.

(h) Year ending 30 June.

(i) Data for years 1999-2000 and 2000-01 includes the ACT.

(j) For persons aged 70 years and over.

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SOURCES:

Data in this table are compiled from multiple sources. Information on these sources is available below. **Summary table indicators**

ABS data available on request, ABS Causes of Death Collection	22-28
ABS data available on request, ABS National Health Survey	3-10; 12-16
ABS data available on request, ABS National Survey of Mental Health and Wellbeing of Adults	..
ABS data available on request, ABS Survey of Disability, Ageing and Carers	17-18
Australian Government Department of Health and Ageing, Home and Community Care Program Minimum Data Set (HACC MDS), HACC MDS Annual Bulletins 2002-03 to 2004-05.	..
Australian Institute of Health and Welfare (AIHW) 2004, Australia's mothers and babies (AIHW cat. no. PER 25) to AIHW 2006, Australia's mothers and babies (AIHW cat. no. PER 34).	..
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Australian Institute of Health and Welfare (AIHW) 2005, Health Expenditure Australia 2004-05 (AIHW cat. no. HWE 35)	36
Australian Institute of Health and Welfare (AIHW) 2004, Mental Health Services in Australia 2001-02 (AIHW cat. no. HSE 31) to AIHW 2005 Mental Health Services in Australia 2003-04 (AIHW cat. no. HSE 40)	..
Australian Institute of Health and Welfare (AIHW), National Drug Strategy Household Survey, 2004	..
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WorkCover Authority of NSW, Worker's Compensation Statistical Bulletin NSW, 1999-01 to 2004-05	21

... not applicable

For links to the ABS publications cited above, see Related Information.

Education and Training

22/06/2007 Note: Data for Education and Training Table item 27 has been changed. It is now based on the ABSCQ classification.



EDUCATION AND TRAINING

Includes: schools, students and teachers, literacy and numeracy, vocational education and training, higher education, qualifications and transition from education to work. Detailed statistics are available in 1338.1 NSW in Focus - Education and Training - 2007 (110 Kb, xls).

Education and Training, NSW Summary table

		2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
Schools								
1. Preschool	no.	1 166	1 185	1 191	1 146	1 120	1 129	p1 047
2. Primary	no.	2 183	2 179	2 172	2 167	2 166	2 163	2 152
3. Secondary	no.	r525	524	518	515	511	522	522
4. Combined and Special	no.	r385	388	405	410	420	421	425
5. Government	no.	r2 192	2 185	2 191	2 186	2 192	2 194	2 187
6. Non-government	no.	901	906	904	906	905	912	912
7. Total schools	no.	r3 093	3 091	3 095	3 092	3 097	3 106	3 099
Students								
8. Preschool	'000	71.7	73.4	74.7	71.7	70.6	67.4	p63.8
9. Primary	'000	629.0	630.3	629.4	626.4	624.0	621.9	620.2
10. Secondary	'000	465.4	468.9	475.4	481.0	483.1	485.8	488.7
11. Total school students	'000	1 094.3	1 099.2	1 104.8	1 107.3	1 107.0	1 107.7	1 108.9
12. Students in government schools	%	69.4	68.7	68.2	67.7	67.2	66.8	66.7
13. Vocational Education and Training students(a)	'000	638.0	570.5	553.3	588.4	517.5	562.1	nya
14. Vocational Education and Training in school students	'000	na	na	64.4	67.2	69.6	nya	nya
15. Apprentices and trainees in training(b)	'000	82.9	95.5	110.1	120.8	119.1	119.3	nya
16. Higher education students-domestic(c)	'000	194.3	197.9	231.7	234.2	229.7	230.7	nya

17. Higher education students-overseas(c)	'000	29.1	33.6	58.2	66.1	66.8	66.5	nya
18. Overseas higher education students(c)	%	13.0	14.5	20.1	22.0	22.5	22.4	nya

Student/staff teaching ratio(d)(e)

19. Primary schools	ratio	17.9	17.7	17.6	17.3	17.1	16.8	16.4
20. Secondary schools	ratio	12.5	12.4	12.4	12.3	12.3	12.2	12.1

Persons currently enrolled for study

21. Aged 15-19 years	%	78.1	80.1	78.9	78.3	78.0	77.7	77.5
22. Aged 20-24 years	%	35.5	38.2	37.5	37.8	39.1	40.4	36.9
23. Aged 25-64 years	%	7.7	7.9	8.2	8.5	8.3	8.2	7.6

Achievements/qualifications

Year 5 students reaching minimum standard (band 3 or higher)								
24. Literacy(f)	%	na	95.5	96.1	95.1	95.4	94.1	na
25. Numeracy	%	na	93.6	93.7	94.0	93.6	93.4	na
Year 12 and equivalent								
26. Apparent retention rate from Year 7 to Year 12(g)	%	67.5	68.2	69.9	70.5	71.1	71.1	70.5
27. Persons aged 20-24 with Year 12 or Certificate II and above(h)(i)	%	81.9	80.1	81.0	81.5	83.6	82.7	83.5
Persons aged 25-64 years with non-school qualifications								
28. Bachelor degree or above(j)	%	19.8	20.6	21.8	21.8	23.4	24.5	25.0
29. Advanced diploma, diploma, certificate III and IV	%	na	23.4	25.5	25.5	26.5	24.7	26.4
30. Total with non-school qualification	%	52.2	55.5	56.6	58.0	60.9	61.1	62.3

na not available

nya not yet available

p preliminary figure or series subject to revision

r revised

(a) General VET activity only, provided by TAFE and other government providers, Private providers and Community providers.

(b) In training as at 31 June.

(c) Data for 2000 and 2001 are first half year data only; data from 2002 are full year data.

(d) The student/staff teaching ratio should not be used as a measure of class size.

(e) Calculated by dividing the actual student load (EFTSU) by the full-time equivalent of Teaching only and Teaching and research staff.

(f) The 2001-2004 trend data for Basic Skills Test Literacy should be interpreted with caution. See Table 4.5 for details.

(g) Full time students only.

(h) This time series is based on the Australian Bureau of Statistics Classification of Qualifications (ABSCQ).

(i) Data are at May.

(j) Includes Graduate Diploma and Graduate Certificate.

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SOURCES:

Data in this table are compiled from multiple sources. Information on these sources is available below.

Summary table indicators

ABS data available on request, ABS Child Care Survey

ABS data available on request, ABS Survey of Education and Work

Department of Education, Science and Training, Students, 2000-2005: Selected Higher Education Statistics

National Centre for Vocational Education Research, National Apprentice and Trainee Collection, June 2006

21-23; 27-30

16-18

15

15. Employed in higher skilled occupations(c)	%	54.9	55.9	55.8	55.5	56.5	57.3	58.1
16. Employed in service industries	%	74.2	75.1	75.8	76.0	76.7	76.6	77.3
17. Employed in manufacturing industries	%	11.9	11.8	11.2	11.6	10.5	10.3	9.9

Industrial relations

18. Trade union member-of all employees(d)	%	25.7	26.4	23.7	23.6	24.7	23.9	nya
19. Working days lost due to industrial disputes-per 1,000 employees	days	148.8	55.1	39.8	20.6	88.6	21.8	24.3

Transition to retirement (persons aged 55-64 years)

20. Participation rate-males	%	59.7	58.5	60.5	60.7	62.8	63.3	64.6
21. Participation rate-females	%	33.2	34.0	37.8	39.3	41.9	42.1	44.8

na not available

nya not yet available

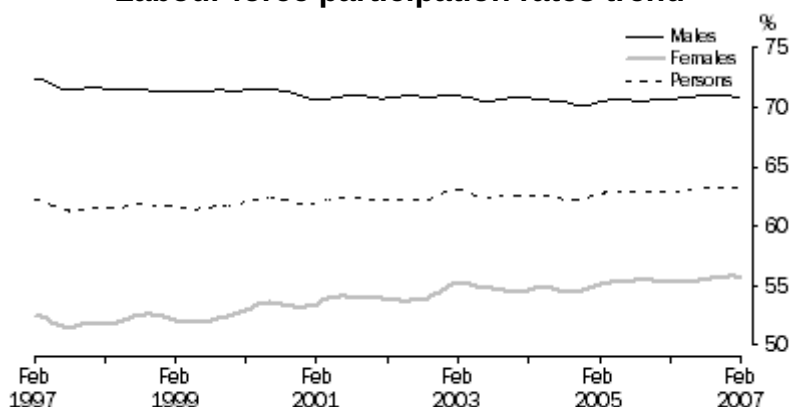
(a) Data are for year ending 30 June, unless otherwise specified.

(b) Data are at September.

(c) ASCO skill levels 1-3. Includes occupations commensurate with a bachelor degree, diploma or AQF certificate III with at least 2 years of on-the-job training. Primarily professionals, managers, technicians and trades workers and some clerical and other occupations.

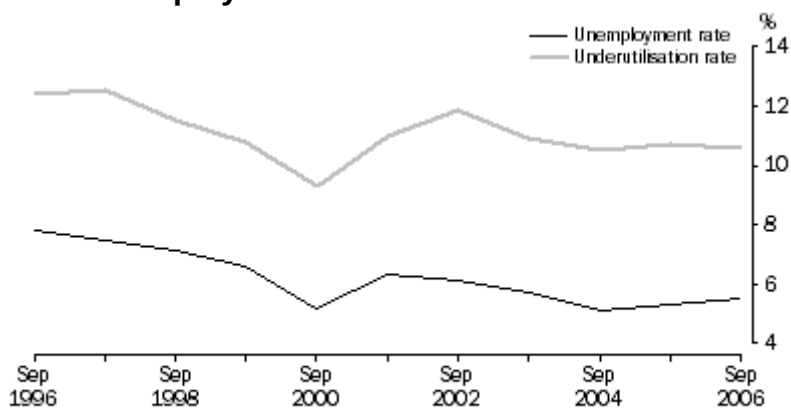
(d) Data are at August.

Labour force participation rates trend



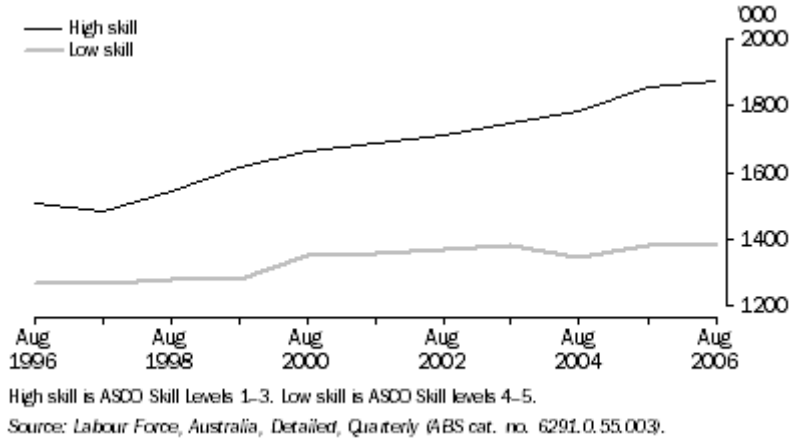
Source: Labour Force, Australia, Detailed-Electronic Delivery (ABS cat. no. 6291.0.55.001)

Unemployment and underutilisation rates



Source: Australian Labour Market Statistics (ABS cat. no. 6105.0).

Employed persons, By skill level



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SOURCES:

Data in this table are compiled from multiple sources. Information on these sources is available below.	Summary table indicator	Graphs
Australian Labour Market Statistics (ABS cat. no. 6105.0)	6-7	5.3
Employee Earnings, Benefits and Trade Union Membership, Australia (ABS cat. no. 6310.0)	18	..
Forms of Employment, Australia (ABS cat. no. 6359.0)	..	..
Industrial Disputes, Australia (ABS cat. no. 6321.0.55.001)	19	..
Job Vacancies, Australia (ABS cat. no. 6354.0)	12	..
Labour Force, Australia, Detailed-Electronic Delivery (ABS cat. no. 6291.0.55.001)	1-5; 8-11; 13-14; 20-21	5.2
Labour Force, Australia, Detailed, Quarterly (ABS cat. no. 6291.0.55.003)	15-17	5.4
Labour Force Experience, Australia (ABS cat. no. 6206.0)	..	..

.. not applicable

For links to the ABS publications cited above, see Related Information.

Household Economic Resources



HOUSEHOLD ECONOMIC RESOURCES

Includes: income and household characteristics, household expenditure, financial assets and liabilities, distribution of wealth, and main source of income at retirement. Detailed statistics are available in 1338.1 NSW in Focus - Household Economic Resources - 2007 (15 Kb, xls).

Household Economic resources(a), NSW Summary table

	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
Income							

1. Gross weekly household income-mean	\$	984	1 029	na	1 107	1 212	na	nya
2. Equivalised disposable weekly household income-mean	\$	444	482	na	523	571	na	nya

Income distribution

Share of total equivalised disposable household income

3. Low income earners	%	10.0	10.1	na	10.3	10.4	na	nya
4. Middle income earners	%	17.3	17.5	na	17.5	17.9	na	nya
5. High income earners	%	39.2	39.6	na	38.7	38.2	na	nya
6. Gini coefficient	no.	0.324	0.325	na	0.315	0.307	na	nya

Income growth

7. Average weekly earnings-total earnings (trend) (b)	\$	677	707	723	771	799	843	866
8. Wage Price Index-percentage change(c)	%	3.1	3.7	3.2	3.5	3.8	3.6	4.1
9. Consumer Price Index-Sydney-percentage change	%	2.4	6.2	3.0	2.8	r2.2	2.5	3.0

Expenditure

10. Real household expenditure on goods and services-annual per capita(d)	'000	24.1	24.6	24.8	25.3	26.1	26.7	27.0
11. Interest on household debt as proportion of gross disposable income(e)	%	5.8	5.8	5.3	r6.7	8.1	r9.1	10.1

Wealth

Household net worth

12. Mean	\$'000	na	na	na	na	563.2	na	nya
13. Median	\$'000	na	na	na	na	359.6	na	nya
14. Lowest net worth quintile	\$'000	na	na	na	na	23.1	na	nya
15. Highest net worth quintile	\$'000	na	na	na	na	1 649.2	na	nya

Share of household net worth

16. Lowest net worth quintile	%	na	na	na	na	0.8	na	nya
17. Middle net worth quintile	%	na	na	na	na	12.9	na	nya
18. Highest net worth quintile	%	na	na	na	na	58.6	na	nya

na not available

nya not yet available

r revised

(a) Data are for 12 months to 30 June, unless specified otherwise.

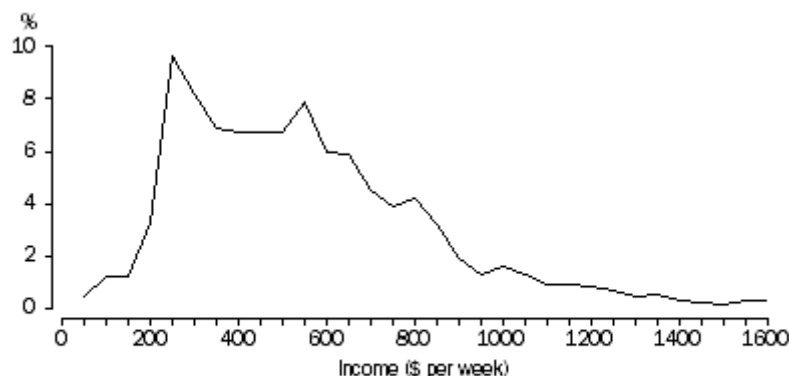
(b) Data are for May quarter.

(c) Total hourly rates of pay excluding bonuses.

(d) Reference year for chain volume measure is 2004-05.

(e) Income payable for interest on dwellings and consumer debt as a proportion of gross disposable income.

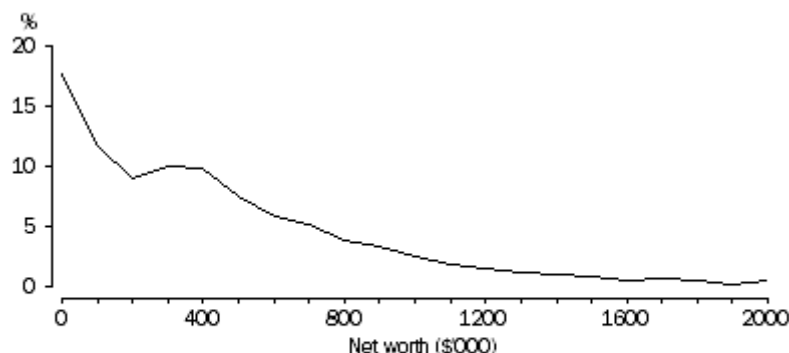
Distribution of Equivalised Disposable Household Income - 2003-04



Note: Persons with an income between \$25 and \$1,625; shown in \$50 ranges.

Source: ABS data available on request, Household Income and Expenditure Survey.

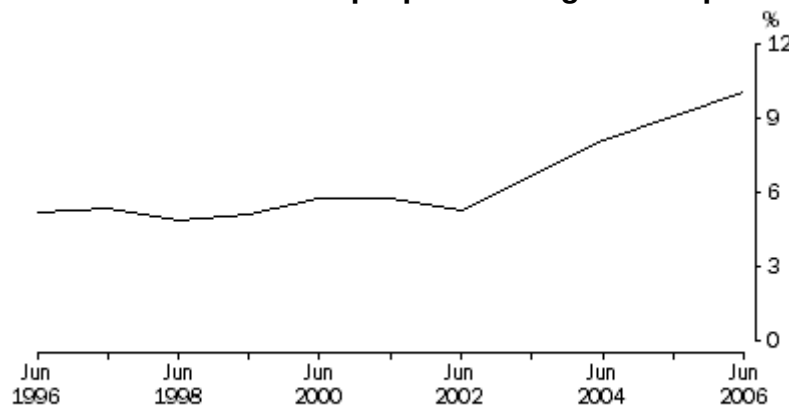
Distribution of Household Net Worth - 2003-04



Note: Households with net worth between -\$50,000 and \$2,050,000 are shown in \$100,000 increments.

Source: ABS data available on request, Household Income and Expenditure Survey.

Interest on household debt as a proportion of gross disposable income



Source: Australian National Accounts: State Accounts (ABS cat. no. 5220.0).

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SOURCES:

Data in this table are compiled from multiple sources. Information on these sources is available below.

[Summary table indicators](#) [Graphs](#)

ABS data available on request, ABS Household Income and Expenditure Survey	3-6	6.2-6.3
Australian National Accounts, State Accounts (ABS cat. no. 5220.0)	2; 10-11	6.4
Average Weekly Earnings, Australia (ABS cat. no. 6302.0)	7	..
Consumer Price Index, Australia (ABS cat. no. 6401.0)	9	..
Household Expenditure Survey, Australia (ABS cat. no. 6530.0)	..	..

Household Income and Income Distribution, Australia, Detailed Tables (ABS cat. no. 6523.0.55.001)	1	..
Household Wealth and Wealth Distribution, Australia (ABS cat. no. 6554.0)	12-18	..
Labour Price Index, Australia (ABS cat. no. 6345.0)	8	..
Retirement and Retirement Intentions, Australia (ABS cat. no. 6238.0)	..	..

.. not applicable

For links to the ABS publications cited above, see Related Information.

Housing



HOUSING

Includes: housing types, housing costs, tenure and home ownership, living arrangements, housing assistance, and homelessness. Detailed statistics are available in 1338.1 NSW in Focus - Housing - 2007 (13 Kb, xls).

Housing, NSW Summary table

		2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
Stock								
1. Occupied private dwellings	'000	na	2 343.7	na	na	na	na	na
2. Dwellings completed(a)	'000	r51.5	r42.6	r36.1	r44.1	r43.1	r43.3	35.9
Tenure								
3. Owner without a mortgage	%	40.1	41.1	na	37.5	35.4	na	na
4. Owner with a mortgage	%	30.3	30.4	na	29.8	33.2	na	na
5. Renter-private landlord	%	20.8	22.6	na	23.4	22.4	na	na
6. Renter-state housing authority	%	6.1	5.0	na	5.5	5.0	na	na
Housing costs								
Housing costs as a proportion of gross income-Sydney(b)								
7. First home buyers-in the last 3 years	%	21	24	na	28	30	na	na
8. All owners with a mortgage	%	20	21	na	21	23	na	na
9. Private renter	%	23	23	na	22	22	na	na
Housing costs as a proportion of gross income-Balance of NSW(b)								
10. First home buyers-in the last 3 years	%	16	23	na	17	22	na	na
11. All owner with a mortgage	%	16	20	na	18	18	na	na
12. Private renter	%	25	23	na	25	20	na	na
13. Mean weekly private rent-Sydney	\$	226	246	na	260	267	na	na
14. Established house price index-percentage change-Sydney(c)	%	..	..	..	..	12.0	-3.9	-2.9
15. First home buyers, average loan-NSW	\$'000	169.3	155.5	180.9	204.6	241.0	259.4	260.8
16. Housing loan interest rate	%	7.0	7.6	6.3	6.6	6.9	7.1	7.3

Housing demand(a)

Finance commitments(d)								
17. Owner occupied dwellings-number	'000	185.9	188.2	210.4	203.2	205.2	185.0	204.5
18. Owner occupied dwellings-value	\$m	25	24	31	31	34	32	36
		822.6	279.7	750.0	820.2	396.6	819.6	998.7
19. Investor dwellings-value	\$m	16	15	22	31	35	28	27
		101.0	512.8	458.9	178.3	629.1	775.1	412.4
20. Proportion investor dwellings-of total dwelling value	%	38.4	39.0	41.4	49.5	50.9	46.7	42.6

Housing assistance

21. Households in social housing	'000	135.8	137.5	138.3	138.7	139.4	139.4	139.2
22. New public housing tenancies	'000	na	11.6	10.8	10.0	10.0	9.1	9.0
23. Households receiving private rental assistance	'000	na	38.4	39.6	38.3	36.1	35.5	35.4
24. Supported accommodation clients	'000	25.8	25.9	26.5	25.5	25.1	24.2	nya

. . not applicable

na not available

nya not yet available

r revised

(a) Year ended 30 June.

(b) Median values.

(c) Reference base of indexes used to calculate percentage change is 2003-04 = 100.

(d) Excludes refinancing, revolving credit, and alterations and additions.

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SOURCES:

Data in this table are compiled from multiple sources. Information on these sources is available below.

Summary
table
indicators

ABS data available on request, ABS 2001 Census of Population and Housing	1
ABS data available on request, ABS Building Activity	2
ABS data available on request, ABS Survey of Housing Occupancy and Costs	3-13
Australian Census Analytic Program: Counting the Homeless (ABS cat. no. 2050.0)	. .
Australian Institute of Health and Welfare (AIHW), Homeless People in SAAP: SAAP National Data Collection Annual Report 2004-05, NSW Supplementary Tables (AIHW cat. no. HOU 133)	24
House Price Indexes, Eight Capital Cities (ABS cat. no. 6416.0)	14
Housing Finance Australia (ABS cat. no. 5609.0)	15; 17-18; 20
Housing Occupancy and Costs (ABS cat. no. 4130.0.55.001)	. .
Lending Finance Australia (ABS cat. no. 5671.0)	19-20
NSW Department of Housing, 2005-06 Annual Report	21-23
Reserve Bank Bulletin; Table F05, Indicator Lending Rates	16

. . not applicable

For links to the ABS publications cited above, see Related Information.

Crime and Justice



CRIME AND JUSTICE

Includes: estimates of crime, crime trends, courts, imprisonments, community corrections, reoffenders, emergency services and people's perceptions about crime and safety. Detailed

statistics are available in 1338.1 NSW in Focus - Crime and Justice - 2007 (29 Kb, xls).

Crime and Justice, NSW Summary table

		2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
Crime survey estimates								
Victims of personal crime								
1. Robbery	%	1.0	1.0	1.0	0.8	0.7	0.4	0.7
2. Assault	%	3.6	4.2	4.8	3.5	3.8	4.8	3.5
3. Sexual assault(a)	%	*0.2	0.5	*0.4	*0.5	0.4	0.5	*0.2
4. Total persons	%	4.4	5.1	5.7	4.5	4.5	5.4	4.2
Victims of household crime								
5. Break and enter	%	5.6	6.3	5.0	5.1	3.8	3.7	3.5
6. Attempted break and enter	%	3.5	4.4	3.7	3.9	3.2	2.7	3.1
7. Motor vehicle theft	%	1.7	2.4	2.1	1.5	1.2	1.1	1.0
8. Total households	%	9.4	11.4	9.6	9.4	7.4	6.8	6.8
Reported crime								
Selected crime reports								
9. Murder victims	no.	103	104	97	92	69	81	90
10. Assault victims	no.	69 486	76 795	80 570	80 819	78 883	80 993	80 468
11. Sexual assault victims	no.	3 757	3 901	3 942	4 151	4 476	4 267	4 095
12. Theft incidents(b)	no.	457 550	462 776	410 195	365 472	327 199	303 061	296 402
Crime incidents cleared within 90 days								
13. Murder victims	%	72.8	64.4	67.0	56.5	68.1	76.5	nya
14. Assault	%	62.6	62.2	63.1	63.0	64.5	63.8	nya
15. Sexual assault	%	32.2	28.8	25.8	23.0	22.3	21.7	nya
16. Theft(b)	%	11.9	11.3	11.8	11.8	11.8	11.5	nya
17. Sworn police officers(c)	no.	13 172	13 296	13 716	14 091	15 009	14 643	14 634
Courts								
Local courts								
18. Persons charged	no.	121 362	130 888	130 555	133 105	135 808	139 407	nya
19. Charges determined	no.	203 807	238 595	240 525	237 487	241 210	246 386	nya
20. Proportion of finalised cases with persons found guilty	%	r87.9	r88.2	r86.5	r84.5	86.8	86.5	nya
21. Average imprisonment(d)	months	4.9	5.2	5.5	5.8	5.9	6.0	nya
Higher courts								
22. Persons charged	no.	3 831	3 733	3 664	3 673	3 623	3 556	nya
23. Charges determined	no.	6 812	6 808	7 014	7 248	7 386	7 687	nya
24. Proportion of finalised cases with persons found guilty	%	r75.9	r74.7	79.9	80.6	80.2	80.6	nya
25. Average imprisonment(d)	months	27.5	28.5	28.3	29.8	30.4	29.3	nya
26. Adults convicted and reoffending within 24 months(e)	%	30.9	30.5	29.8	28.3	nya	nya	nya
Corrections								
27. Persons in corrective custody(f)(g)	no.	8 545	8 717	8 604	8 811	9 271	9 760	9 911
28. Persons in community based corrections	no.	na	17 958	17 340	17 104	17 005	18 200	17 843
29. Indigenous prisoners	%	14.6	15.1	17.2	17.6	16.9	17.1	19.9
30. Prisoners with prior imprisonment(h)	%	51.5	54.3	54.4	53.3	55.8	61.8	57.3

* estimate is subject to sampling variability too high for most practical purposes

na not available

nya not yet available

r revised

(a) Females aged 18 years and over only.

- (b) Includes Break and enter dwelling, Receiving or handling stolen goods, Motor vehicle theft, Steal from motor vehicle, Steal from retail store, Steal from dwelling, Steal from person, Stock theft, Fraud and Other theft.
- (c) Counts are headcounts at 30 June, except for 2002-03.
- (d) Life imprisonments are excluded.
- (e) The earliest appearance in each calendar year for each person is counted as the reference appearance.
- (f) Includes persons in full-time custody and periodic detention. Includes ACT prisoners held in NSW prisons.
- (g) From October 2006, custodial data includes prisoners in court cells administered by corrective services and transitional centres.
- (h) Refers to prior adult imprisonment under sentence.

SOURCES:

. . not applicable

Transport

Includes: vehicles, motor vehicle use, road quality and traffic volume, crashes and casualties, public transport and other transport usage indicators. Detailed statistics are available in 1338.1 NSW in Focus - Transport - 2007 (16 Kb, xls).

[illegible]

6. Fatalities	no.	603	524	561	539	510	508	510
7. Injured	no.	28 812	29 913	28 447	27 208	26 323	25 209	nya
8. Fatalities per 100,000 population	rate	9.3	8.0	8.5	8.1	7.6	7.5	7.5
9. Fatalities per 100 million vehicle km travelled	rate	1.18	0.89	0.92	0.87	0.87	0.80	nya
10. Injuries per 100,000 population	rate	444	455	429	407	392	372	nya
11. Crashes per 100,000 population	rate	816	788	760	737	704	673	nya

Travel patterns in Sydney SD

12. Average weekday trips per capita	no.	3.8	3.7	3.8	3.8	3.8	nya	nya
13. Average weekend trips per capita	no.	3.2	3.2	3.3	r3.3	3.3	nya	nya
14. Average duration work trips	min.	32	31	32	31	32	nya	nya
15. Average duration non-work trips	min.	18	18	18	18	18	nya	nya

Mode of travel to work in Sydney SD(d)

16. Private vehicle(e)	%	69.7	68.8	69.3	69.6	70.8	nya	nya
17. Train	%	15.3	15.8	15.6	15.4	14.6	nya	nya
18. Bus	%	6.9	6.4	6.3	6.0	6.4	nya	nya
19. Walk only	%	6.0	6.5	6.2	6.6	6.3	nya	nya
20. Other	%	2.2	2.6	2.6	2.4	1.9	nya	nya

Traffic volume(f)

21. Change in urban traffic volume-increase %		..	..	..	2.2	1.4	r0.2	1.0
22. Travel speed: 7 major routes AM peak	km/hrs	..	..	..	34	34	31	32
23. Travel speed: 7 major routes PM peak	km/hrs	..	..	..	41	41	41	42
24. Road quality smoothness of State roads-good	%	..	..	..	89.6	89.5	89.4	90.8

.. not applicable

na not available

nya not yet available

r revised

(a) As at 31 March.

(b) Rate per 1,000 population.

(c) Year ended 31 October.

(d) Data are for an average weekday. Proportion of linked work trips only.

(e) Includes vehicle drivers and vehicle passengers.

(f) Year ended 30 June.

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SOURCES:

Data in this table are compiled from multiple sources. Information on these sources is available below. **Summary table indicators**

ABS data available on request, ABS 2001 Census of Population and Housing	..
Environmental Issues: People's Views and Practices (ABS cat. no. 4602.0)	..
Motor Vehicle Census, Australia (ABS cat. no. 9309.0)	1-2
NSW Department of Planning, Transport and Population Data Centre, Household Travel Survey, 2004	12-20
Roads and Traffic Authority of NSW	6-11; 21-24
Survey of Motor Vehicle Use (ABS cat. no. 9208.0)	..
Survey of Motor Vehicle Use: Data Cubes, Australia (ABS cat. no. 9210.0.55.001)	3-5

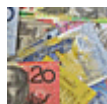
.. not applicable

For links to the ABS publications cited above, see [Related Information](#).

Economic Activity

Note 17/10/2007: This reissue corrects a typographical error in Table 10.30 in the publication and Sheet 24 in the Economic Activity data cube. A data item in the table was incorrectly labelled "exports" instead of "imports". No data were affected.

Note 08/06/2007: Units indicator for Economic Activity Table Item 7 changed from '000 to no.



ECONOMIC ACTIVITY

Includes: NSW economy using measures from the National Accounts series, and selected economic indicators on a range of industries, including building and construction, manufacturing, and international merchandise trade. Detailed statistics are available in 1338.1 NSW in Focus - Economic Activity - 2007 (38 Kb, xls).

Economic activity(a), NSW Summary table

		2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
Key economic indicators								
1. Gross state product(b)	\$m	278 094286	354291	678298	879303	493305	859310	091
2. Real gross state income(b)	\$m	264 731271	951279	135287	676298	368305	589312	525
3. State final demand(b)	\$m	260 610258	957265	182278	308290	362300	032306	648
4. Retail turnover-all industries(b)	\$m	56 837	57 617	60 198	62 989	66 317	67 926	68 711
5. Building work done(b)	\$m	20 253	13 533	15 405	18 181	18 642	17 631	16 704
6. Total private new capital expenditure(b)	\$m	13 028	12 875	11 781	13 102	14 053	16 805	18 748
7. Dwelling unit approvals	no.	52 291	34 550	r50 552	r50 143	r48 159	r38 765	33 064
8. New motor vehicle sales	no.	268 238284	835280	252290	212308	266308	763296	976
9. Housing finance commitments for the owner occupier	no.	185 933188	169210	423203	166205	192184	958204	493
10. Labour force participation rate	%	61.9	62.1	62.3	62.6	62.5	62.5	62.9
11. Employed persons	'000	2 979	3 037	3 066	3 128	3 169	3 211	3 262
Change from previous financial year								
12. Gross state product(b)	%	4.7	3.0	1.9	2.5	1.5	0.8	1.4
13. Real gross state income(b)	%	5.0	2.7	2.6	3.1	3.7	2.5	2.2
14. State final demand(b)	%	5.7	-0.6	2.4	4.9	4.3	3.3	2.2
15. Retail turnover(b)	%	5.1	1.4	4.5	4.6	5.3	2.4	1.2
16. Building work done(b)	%	5.1	-33.2	13.8	r18.0	r2.5	r-5.4	-5.3
17. Private new capital expenditure(b)	%	12.2	-1.2	-8.5	11.2	7.3	r19.6	11.6
18. Dwelling unit approvals	%	-0.6	-33.9	r46.3	r-0.8	r-4.0	r-19.5	-14.7
19. New motor vehicle sales	%	-6.6	6.2	-1.6	3.6	6.2	0.2	-3.8
20. Housing finance commitments for the owner occupier	%	16.1	1.2	11.8	-3.4	1.0	-9.9	10.6
21. Consumer price index (All groups)- Sydney	%	2.4	6.2	3.0	2.8	r2.2	2.5	3.0
22. Established House Price Index- Sydney(c)	%	..	..	..	..	12.0	-3.9	-2.9
23. Wage Price Index(d)	%	3.1	3.7	3.2	3.5	3.8	3.6	4.1
24. Employed persons	%	2.8	1.9	0.9	2.0	1.3	1.3	1.6
Per capita								
25. Gross state product(b)	\$	43 129	43 870	44 139	44 895	45 295	45 368	45 584

26. Real gross state income(b)	\$	41 056	41 663	42 241	43 212	44 530	45 368	45 942
27. State final demand(b)	\$	40 417	39 672	40 130	41 805	43 336	44 504	45 078
28. Dwelling unit approvals	per 1,000	8.1	5.3	7.6	7.5	7.2	r5.8	4.9
29. New motor vehicle sales	per 1,000	41.6	43.6	42.4	43.6	46.0	r45.8	43.7
30. Housing finance commitments for the owner occupier	per 1,000	28.8	28.8	31.8	30.5	30.6	27.4	30.1

. . not applicable

r revised

(a) Data for 12 months to 30 June.

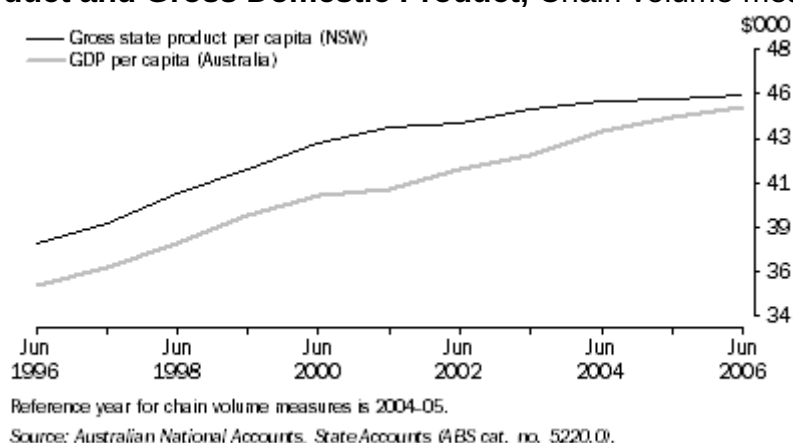
(b) Chain volume measures. Reference year is 2004-05.

(c) Base of index: 2003-04 = 100.0.

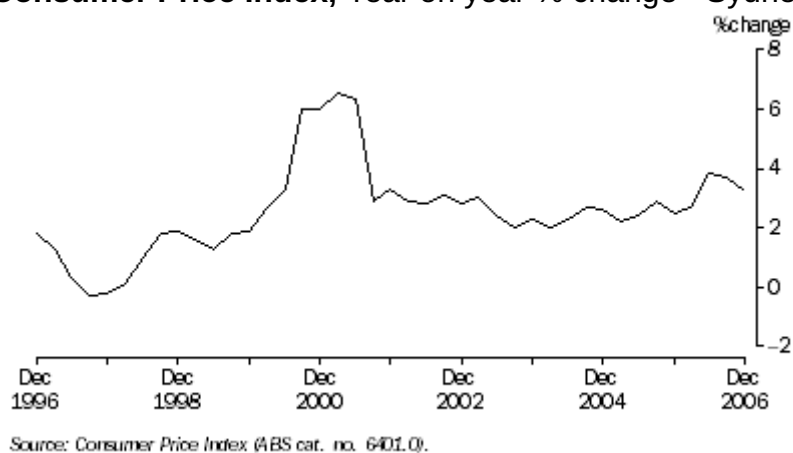
(d) Total hourly rates of pay excluding bonuses.

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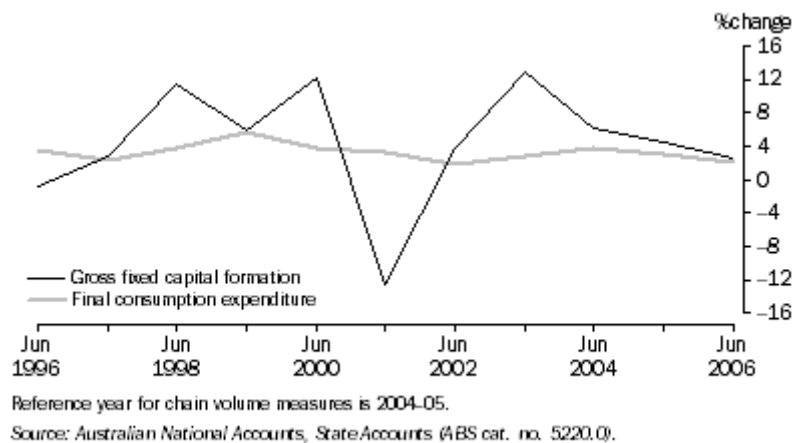
Gross State Product and Gross Domestic Product, Chain volume measures, per capita



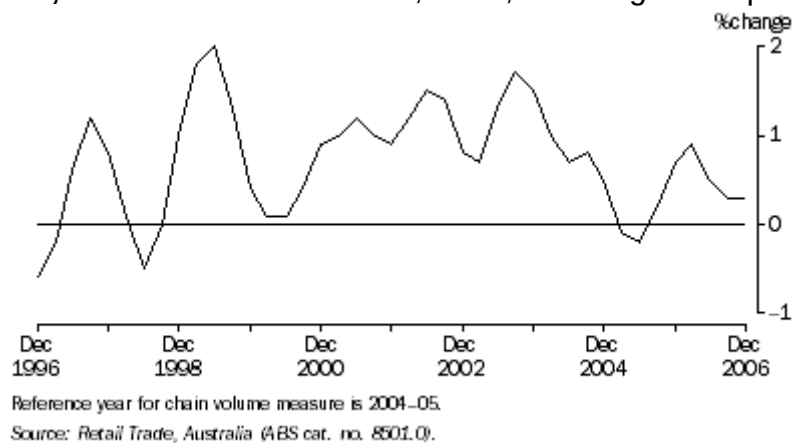
Consumer Price Index, Year on year % change - Sydney



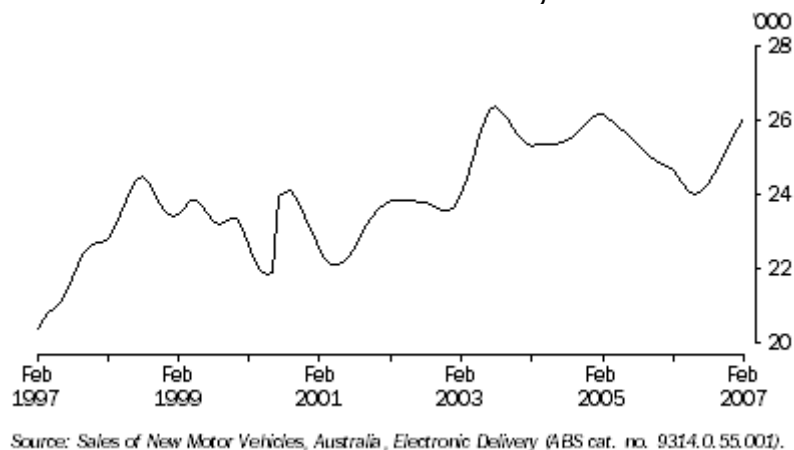
Expenditure components of state final demand, Chain volume measures, Annual % change



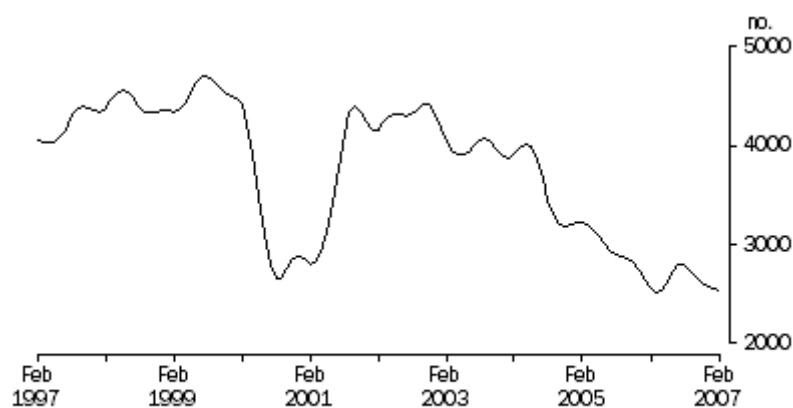
Retail turnover, Chain volume measures, trend, % change from previous quarter



New motor vehicle sales, Trend



Dwelling unit approvals, Trend



Source: Building Approvals, Australia (ABS cat. no. 8731.0).

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SOURCES:

Data in this table are compiled from multiple sources.
Information on these sources is available below.

Summary table indicators Graphs

ABS data available on request, Agricultural Commodities Produced (ABS cat. no. 7503.0)
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Labour Force, Australia, Detailed (ABS cat. no. 6291.0.55.001)	10-11; 24	..
Labour Price Index (ABS cat. no. 6345.0)	23	..
Lending Finance, Australia (ABS cat. no. 5671.0)
Manufacturing Industry, Australia (ABS cat. no. 8221.0)
Mining Operations, Australia (ABS cat. no. 8415.0)
Private New Capital Expenditure and Expected Expenditure, Australia (ABS cat. no. 5625.0)	6; 17	..
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Research and Experimental Development, Businesses, Australia (ABS cat. no. 8104.0)
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Sales of New Motor Vehicles, Australia, Electronic Delivery (ABS cat. no. 9314.0.55.001)	8; 19; 29	10.6
Tourist Accommodation, Australia (ABS cat. no. 8635.0)

.. not applicable

For links to the ABS publications cited above, see [Related Information](#).

Environment



ENVIRONMENT

Includes: biodiversity, climate, greenhouse gas emissions, air quality, energy consumption, water consumption and recycling, waste, and environmental indicators affecting land.
Detailed statistics are available in 1338.1 NSW in Focus - Environment - 2007 (19 Kb, xls).

Environment, NSW Summary table

		2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
Biodiversity(a)								
1. Threatened species - Animals(b)	no.	na	291	296	302	326	316	317
2. Threatened species - Plants(b)	no.	na	539	573	587	615	608	609
3. Endangered ecological communities	no.	na	47	60	63	66	80	81
Air								
4. Mean minimum temperature - Sydney	°C	14.5	14.7	14.6	14.5	14.7	14.8	14.7
5. Mean maximum temperature - Sydney	°C	22.7	23.1	23.1	22.7	23.4	23.4	23.1
Days NEPM standards exceeded - Sydney								
6. Photochemical oxidants as ozone - 4 hours	days	12	21	15	9	16	12	nya
7. Particulate concentrations PM ₁₀ - 10 microns	days	4	8	26	18	4	11	nya
8. Net greenhouse gas emissions CO ₂ -e	Mt	na	na	161	na	159	na	na
Land								
9. Establishments with agricultural activity(c)	'000 ha	62 093	61 007	63 386	65 126	63 581	64 356	nya
10. Forest stock(d)	'000 ha	na	na	na	26 981	na	na	na
11. Native forest protected(d)	'000 ha	na	na	na	9 398	na	na	na
12. Land approved to be cleared(d)	'000 ha	r78	r92	r58	r64	r74	r45	na
13. Land showing signs of salinity(d)	'000 ha	na	na	124	na	na	na	na
Water								
14. Annual total rainfall - Sydney	mm	822	1 359	860	1 200	995	816	994
15. Total consumption(e)	GL	na	r8 783	na	na	na	na	5 922
16. Agricultural use(e)	%	na	r77.4	na	na	na	na	69.8
17. Household use(e)	%	na	r7.7	na	na	na	na	9.7
18. Household use per capita	kL/capita	na	r97	na	na	na	na	84
Energy								
Energy consumption								
19. Black coal	PJ	713.6	737.5	743.5	758.6	793.5	805.1	na
20. Natural gas	PJ	143.2	146.1	144.2	144.3	144.8	143.1	na
21. Petroleum products	PJ	531.6	542.1	543.2	556.9	557.9	563.1	na
22. Electricity	PJ	249.1	257.4	259.2	265.1	277.0	284.6	na
23. Total energy consumption	PJ	1 426.3	1 455.6	1 451.1	1 480.1	1 520.0	1 541.3	na
Energy generation								
24. Renewable electricity generation(d)	PJ	na	na	na	na	na	17.1	19.5
Waste disposal								
25. Municipal per capita(d)(f)	'000 tonnes	358	353	r349	r336	324	299	nya

26. Commercial and industrial per capita(d)(f)	'000 tonnes	565	500	r455	r475	510	519	nya
27. Construction and demolition per capita(d)(f)	'000 tonnes	278	207	r254	r284	317	315	nya
28. Households that recycle waste(g)	%	93.6	na	na	94.5	na	na	97.5
29. Total waste recycled(d)(f)	%	na	na	na	49	na	na	nya

na not available

nya not yet available

r revised

(a) Data at end of each calendar year.

(b) Sum of presumed extinct species, endangered species and vulnerable species.

(c) Data is at 30 March.

(d) Year end 30 June.

(e) Includes ACT.

(f) Greater Sydney Region: encompasses Sydney metropolitan, Hunter, Central Coast and Illawarra regions.

(g) Data are at March.

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SOURCES:

Data in this table are compiled from multiple sources. Information on these sources is available below.

**Summary
table
indicators**

Australian Bureau of Agricultural and Resource Economics (ABARE), Australian Energy Consumption and Production, 1974-75 to 2004-05	19-23
Australian Bureau of Agricultural and Resource Economics (ABARE), < http://www.abareconomics.com/interactive/energy_dec06/excel/ELEC06_au.xls >	24
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Department of Natural Resources, Public Register of Clearing Applications, Draft Native Vegetation Regulation 2004: Regulatory Impact Statement	12
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Water Account, Australia (ABS cat. no. 4610.0)	15-18
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.. not applicable

For links to the ABS publications cited above, see Related Information.

National and International



NATIONAL AND INTERNATIONAL

Includes: comparisons of state, territory and international data for a range of social, economic and environmental indicators, including population composition and growth, life expectancy and infant mortality, education participation and attainment, labour force, and renewable energy. Detailed statistics are available in 1338.1 NSW in Focus - National and International - 2007 (12 Kb, xls).

National comparisons

	Years	Units	NSW	Vic.	Qld	SA	WA	Tas.	NT	ACT	Aust. (a)
Population											
1. Population(b)	2006	'000	6 828 509	2 405 311	5 552 051	489 207	329 206	605			
2. Median age(b)	2006	years	37.1	37.0	36.1	39.0	36.4	39.0	31.0	34.7	36.9
3. Indigenous population(b)(c)	2006	'000	146.2	31.0	139.5	28.1	72.2	18.6	61.2	4.4	501.5
4. Speaks language other than English at home(d)	2001	%	18.9	19.8	7.1	11.8	11.3	3.1	24.4	13.6	15.2
5. Annual growth rate(e)	2006	%	0.87	1.36	1.92	0.81	1.99	0.67	1.61	0.93	1.31
6. Net interstate migration(e)	2006	'000	-24.0	-1.9	25.8	-2.9	3.1	0.1	-0.4	0.3	..
Family and community											
7. Total households(b)(f)	2001	'000	2 455 181	713 383	613 724	192 63	120 7	367			
8. Lone person households(b)(f)	2001	%	23.9	24.4	23.8	28.0	24.7	27.7	21.3	23.8	24.5
9. Total families(e)	2006	'000	1 877 140	711 116	441 557	141 40	89 5	667			
10. Couple families without children-of all families(e)	2006	%	38.2	37.7	40.9	41.7	39.3	41.8	37.5	36.0	39.1
11. Families with dependent children(e)	2006	'000	899 681	523 202	260 64	21 21	44 2	695			
12. One parent families with dependent children-of all families with dependent children(e)	2006	%	21.6	19.7	22.9	24.8	20.0	25.0	23.8	22.7	21.6
13. Children aged 0-17 with a natural parent living elsewhere(b)	2003	%	21.8	20.0	24.6	26.7	21.2	28.7	21.3	26.8	22.5
14. Children aged 0-14 years without an employed parent(e)	2004	%	15.7	13.1	17.3	17.1	16.5	24.4	15.4	8.0	15.7
15. Children aged 0-2 years who used formal child care(b)	2005	%	25.9	23.4	36.9	25.3	28.9	32.3	40.8	40.1	28.2
16. Children aged 3-4 years who used formal child care(b)	2005	%	46.0	42.6	53.7	38.8	36.0	49.1	42.6	58.6	45.5
17. Voluntary work-adults(g)(h)	2002	%	33.4	33.3	35.7	34.7	35.6	37.0	39.5	41.4	34.4
18. Participation in organised sport -adults(g)(h)	2002	%	31.1	32.2	32.3	30.7	38.2	32.2	36.6	40.8	31.4
19. Participation in organised sport - children(h)(i)	2006	%	64.7	62.9	60.9	64.1	65.2	59.3	66.5	70.9	63.5
Health											
20. Life expectancy at birth-males(j)	2004	years	78.0	78.5	77.8	78.0	78.6	76.7	72.3	79.7	78.1
21. Life expectancy at birth -females(j)	2004	years	83.3	83.3	82.9	83.1	83.3	81.8	78.0	83.9	83.0
22. Smokers(e)(g)(k)(l)	2005	%	22.4	23.3	24.6	22.5	21.6	25.4	na	17.6	23.2
23. Risky drinkers(e)(g)(k)(l)	2005	%	7.2	7.7	8.7	7.7	9.6	7.0	na	9.0	7.9
24. Overweight or obese(e)(g)(k)(l)	2005	%	49.5	48.9	49.7	49.7	48.4	48.9	na	48.7	49.3
25. Persons with a disability(l)	2003	%	17.5	19.7	22.2	22.4	21.2	22.4	np	19.8	19.8
26. Standardised death rate per 1,000 population(l)	2004	rate	6.3	6.0	6.5	6.2	6.0	7.1	8.2	5.6	6.3
27. Infant mortality rate per 1,000 live births	2004	rate	4.6	4.5	5.2	3.2	3.9	3.6	10.7	6.9	4.7

28. Road traffic fatalities per 100,000 population(j)(l)	2004	rate	7	7	8	10	9	10	22	5	8
29. Elective surgery waiting times, public hospitals-median days(e)	2005	days	34	28	22	27	35	34	45	29	29
Education											
30. Students in government schools(m)	2006	%	66.7	64.6	69.3	65.6	67.2	72.8	75.9	58.9	66.8
31. Education participation -aged 15-19 years(n)	2005	%	77.7	81.4	71.8	72.0	69.7	74.8	65.9	76.7	76.0
32. Education participation -aged 20-24 years(n)	2005	%	40.4	42.4	34.1	38.2	34.8	34.0	26.4	48.1	38.9
33. Reading national benchmarks -Year 5 males(m)	2003	%	89.7	87.0	78.4	86.5	92.1	93.9	76.5	95.1	86.8
34. Reading national benchmarks -Year 5 females(m)	2003	%	93.9	92.2	84.8	90.7	94.8	96.6	81.2	97.1	91.6
35. Bachelor degree or above qualification-aged 25-64 years(n)	2005	%	24.5	21.0	19.0	18.2	21.2	18.3	22.7	39.5	22.7
Crime											
36. Victims of personal crime	2005	%	5.4	4.5	6.1	5.0	5.6	4.7	6.6	5.8	5.3
37. Victims of household crime	2005	%	6.8	4.6	6.1	6.6	7.8	4.5	13.0	7.6	6.2
38. Investigations finalised within 30 days-assault	2005	%	61.8	58.6	43.5	56.8	61.2	77.8	69.2	61.6	59.3
39. Investigations finalised within 30 days-theft	2005	%	7.4	7.7	7.7	6.3	14.7	15.5	19.4	4.2	8.6
40. Prisoners with prior imprisonment(b)	2006	%	57.3	53.0	60.4	52.1	53.3	66.8	68.1	56.0	56.9
Household economic resources(e)											
41. Gross weekly household income-mean	2004	\$	1 212	1 134	1 036	1 033	1 098	8 971	4 011	399	1 128
42. Equivalised weekly disposable household income-mean(o)	2004	\$	571	548	519	529	539	476	643	669	549
43. Household net worth-median	2004	\$'000	359.6	313.1	241.7	244.2	253.3	220.4	190.9	400.0	294.7
Work(e)											
44. Labour force	2006	'000	3 444	2 635	2 110	7 831	1 103	239	104	188	10 605
45. Participation rate	2006	%	62.9	64.3	66.3	62.0	67.8	61.0	69.9	72.2	64.5
46. Unemployment rate	2006	%	5.3	5.3	5.0	5.0	4.1	6.5	5.7	3.2	5.1
Economic activity(e)											
47. Gross State Product -per capita(p)	2006	\$'000	45.6	45.1	42.1	39.3	53.1	33.9	55.9	58.3	45.0
48. Gross State Product -annual change(p)	2006	%	1.4	2.7	4.9	2.2	4.9	3.1	7.5	3.4	2.8
49. Retail turnover-annual change(p)	2006	%	1.2	1.8	4.5	0.3	4.7	5.5	2.8	3.3	2.4
50. New motor vehicle sales-annual change	2006	%	-3.8	-2.4	-	-2.7	10.7	-5.0	-	-	-1.1
51. Housing finance commitments for the owner occupier-annual change(p)	2006	%	10.6	8.0	11.8	7.0	19.6	5.6	23.7	10.0	11.2
Housing(e)											
Housing costs as a proportion of gross income(q)											
52. All recent home buyers in last 3 years	2004	%	25	22	19	20	20	14	19	21	21
53. All owners with a mortgage	2004	%	23	19	19	18	18	15	19	19	20
54. Private renters	2004	%	22	22	22	18	19	21	19	21	21
55. First home buyers average loan-mean	2005	\$'000	259.4	205.2	202.3	164.8	169.4	147.8	159.4	223.3	209.6
56. Established house price index - percentage change	2006	%	-2.9	4.4	3.8	4.4	27.4	7.1	19.8	3.6	3.9

Environment

57. Net household water consumption -per capita(e)	2006	kL	84	81	124	94	180	143	153	95	103
58. Renewable electricity generation	2006	%	7.2	2.2	2.9	7.1	1.8	89.5	-	na	7.9

. . not applicable

- nil or rounded to zero (including null cells)

na not available

np not available for publication but included in totals where applicable, unless otherwise indicated

(a) Includes Other Territories.

(b) At 30 June.

(c) Low series population projections based on 2001 Census.

(d) At 7 August 2001, based on the 2001 Census of Population and Housing.

(e) Data are for 12 months ending 30 June.

(f) Australian total does not include Other Territories.

(g) Persons aged 18 years and over.

(h) Data are at March-July.

(i) Children aged 5-14 years.

(j) Based on 3 years to 2004.

(k) Separate estimates for NT are not available, but NT contributes to national estimates.

(l) Rates are age standardised to the Australian population as at 30 June 2001.

(m) Data are at August.

(n) Data are at May.

(o) Person weighted.

(p) Chain volume measures. Reference year is 2004-05.

(q) Capital city median values.

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International comparisons

	Year	Unit	Aust.	NZCanada	USA	UKSweden	Japan	China	Indonesia	PNG		
Population(a)												
1. Persons	2005	million	20.2	4.0	32.3	298.2	59.7	9.0	128.1	315.8 ¹	222.8	5.9
2. Median age	2005	years	36.6	35.8	38.6	36.1	39.0	40.1	42.9	32.6	26.5	19.7
3. Annual population growth rate(b)	2005-2010	%	1.0	0.7	0.9	0.9	0.3	0.3	0.1	0.6	1.1	1.8
4. Total Fertility Rate	2005-2010	rate	1.8	2.0	1.5	2.0	1.7	1.7	1.4	1.7	2.2	3.6
Health												
5. Life expectancy-persons(a)	2005-2010	years	81.0	79.9	80.7	77.9	79.0	80.8	82.8	72.7	68.8	57.2
6. Infant mortality rate-per 1,000 live births	2005-2010	rate	5	5	5	7	5	3	3	31	34	64
7. Health expenditure-proportion of GDP	2003	%	9.5	8.1	9.9	15.2	8.0	9.4	7.9	5.6	3.1	3.4
Education												
8. Participation in education or training-15-19 years	2003	%	82.1	67	na	75.4	75.9	86.8	na	13.7	51.5	na
9. Combined reading literacy score-males(c)	2003	score	506	508	514	479	na	496	487	na	369	na

10. Combined reading literacy score-females(c)	2003	score	545	535	546	511	na	533	509	na	394	na
11. Bachelor degree or above qualification-25-64 years(d)	2003	%	20	17	22	29	19	18	21	na	na	na
12. Education expenditure public and private-proportion of GDP	2003	%	6.0	6.8	na	7.2	5.9	6.9	4.7	na	1.9	na

Economy

13. GDP-per capita	2005	\$US35 199	27 209	35 073	41 768	36 851	39 561	35 593	1 533	1 263	905
14. GDP-annual change(e)	2005-06	%	2.9	na	2.9	3.4	2.2	na	2.5	na	na
15. Consumer Price Index-annual change(f)	2005-06	%	3.2	2.9	2.1	4.4	2.0	na	na	na	15.4
16. Unemployment rate(g)	2004	%	5.6	3.9	7.2	5.5	4.6	5.5	4.7	na	na
17. Labour force participation rate-aged 15 years and over	2004	%	62.7	67.0	67.6	66.0	62.6	70.6	60.4	79.2	67.9
											72.5

Environment

18. Contribution of renewable energy to total	2005	%	5.3	29.2	16.4	4.5	1.8	27.9	3.0	na	na	na
19. Carbon dioxide emissions (CO ₂ -e)-per capita	2003	tonnes(h)	18.0	8.8	(i)17.9	19.8	9.4	5.9	9.7	3.2	1.4	0.4

na not available

(a) Medium variant projection.

(b) Data are the average of exponential rate of growth.

(c) A scaling method assigns scores so that 500 is the OECD average.

(d) ISCED levels 5A and 6. For Australia this includes Bachelor degree level or higher.

(e) Data for Japan measures real gross national product.

(f) Excludes shelter due to international differences in the treatment of housing in Consumer Price Indexes.

(g) For most countries the unemployed population is 15 years and over, however the age range varies: Sweden 16-64 years for males, and 16-59 years for females; UK 16-59 years; USA 16 years and over.

(h) Including Christmas Island, Cocos (Keeling) Islands and Norfolk Island.

(i) Based on natural gas data.

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For links to the ABS publications cited above, see Related Information.

About this Release

Provides extensive information about the people, economy and environment of NSW. The statistical coverage includes subjects such as population, education and training, health, housing, crime and justice, labour force, income and expenditure, service provision, community involvement and the environment. There are also data on the various industries supplying goods and services to the Australian economy, such as agriculture, manufacturing, mining, energy, construction, transport, communication and information technology, retail and wholesale trade, tourism, personal and business services.

Replaces: 1300.1 and 1362.1

Explanatory Notes

Glossary

GLOSSARY

Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Commission (ATSIC) region

An ATSIC region is a legally prescribed area for the purposes of administration by ATSIC and the Torres Strait Regional Authority. ATSIC regions can cross state or territory borders. For example, the ATSIC region of Queanbeyan crosses the borders of NSW, the ACT and Jervis Bay Territory (which is part of Other Territories). **Reference: Population Distribution, Indigenous Australians** (ABS cat. no. 4705.0).

Accommodation for retired or aged people

Accommodation for retired or aged people where the occupants are not regarded as being self sufficient and do not provide their own meals. **Reference: 2001 Census Dictionary** (ABS cat. no. 2901.0).

Admitted patient

A patient who undergoes a hospital's formal admission process to receive treatment and/or care. This treatment and/or care is provided over a period of time and can occur in hospital and/or in the person's home (for hospital-in-the-home patients). **Reference: Australian Institute of Health and Welfare (AIHW) 2006, Australian Hospital Statistics, 2004-05** (AIHW cat. no. HSE 41).

Affective disorders

A mood disturbance. Includes mania, hypomania, bipolar affective disorder, depression and dysthymia.

Reference: Mental Health and Wellbeing, Profile of Adults, Australia, (ABS cat. no. 4326.0).

Age-specific death rate

The number of deaths (occurred or registered) during the calendar year at a specified age per 1,000 of the estimated resident population of the same age at 30 June. Pro rata adjustment is made in respect of deaths for which the age of the deceased is not given.

Reference: Deaths, Australia (ABS cat. no. 3302.0).

Age-specific fertility rate

The number of live births (occurred or registered) during the calendar year, according to the age of mother, per 1,000 of the female resident population of the same age at 30 June. Pro rata adjustment is made for births for which the age of mother is not given. **Reference:**

Births, Australia (ABS cat. no. 3301.0).

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Anxiety disorders

Feelings of tension, distress or nervousness. Includes Agoraphobia, Social phobia, Panic disorder, Generalised anxiety disorder (GAD), Obsessive-compulsive disorder (OCD), and Post-traumatic stress disorder (PTSD). **Reference: Mental Health and Wellbeing, Profile of Adults, Australia**, (ABS cat. no. 4326.0).

Apparent retention rate

This is the number of school students in a designated level/year of education expressed as a percentage of their respective cohort group (which is either at the commencement of their secondary schooling or Year 10). In this publication, apparent retention rates are generally calculated for full-time school students who continued to Year 12 of secondary schooling.

Reference: Schools, Australia (ABS cat. no. 4221.0).

Apprehended Violence Order

Apprehended Violence Orders (AVOs) are orders that a court makes to protect people. AVOs protect people by ordering a number of things that the defendant must not do.

Depending on the relationship between the applicant and defendant, AVOs can relate to either domestic violence or non-domestic related (personal) violence. **Reference: Bureau of Crime Statistics and Research, NSW Police.**

Apprentices and trainees

Persons undertaking new apprenticeships and traineeships are covered by formal agreements known as either Training Agreements or Contracts of Training. Under these agreements, the employer is obligated to provide training, help and supervision; and the trainee or apprentice is obligated to work as well as undertake the training. **Reference: Australian Vocational Education and Training Management Information Statistical Standard - Standard for new apprenticeships 2005.**

Assault

An incident, other than a robbery, where the respondent was physically attacked or threatened with force or violence. **Reference: Crime and Safety, Australia** (ABS cat. no. 4509.0).

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Australian and New Zealand Standard Industrial Classification (ANZSIC)

A classification of businesses by type of activity. **Reference: Australian and New Zealand Standard Industrial Classification 1993** (ABS cat. no. 1292.0).

Australian Customs value

The value for import duty purposes determined by Customs. The primary basis for its establishment is the price actually paid or payable, provided a number of conditions are met. The most important is that the buyer and seller must be independent. If these conditions are not met World Trade Organization (WTO) rules are used to determine the Customs value. It is the prime valuation method used by ABS for disseminating international merchandise import statistics. **Reference: International Merchandise Trade, Australia: Concepts, Sources and Methods, 2001** (ABS cat. no. 5489.0).

Australian Standard Classification of Education (ASCED)

The Australian Standard Classification of Education (ASCED) is a new Australian standard classification and replaces the ABS Classification of Qualifications (ABSCQ). ASCED is comprised of two component classifications, Level of Education and Field of Education. It provides a basis for comparable administrative and statistical data on educational activities and attainment classified by level and field. **Reference: Australian Standard Classification of Education (ASCED), 2001** (ABS cat. no. 1272.0).

Australia's Register of the National Estate

Australia's national register of places of natural, historical and Indigenous significance.

Reference: Bureau of Rural Sciences, **Australia's State of the Forests Report, 2003**.

Available beds

Beds immediately available for use by admitted patients as required. **Reference:** Australian Institute of Health and Welfare (AIHW) 2006, **Australian Hospital Statistics, 2004-05** (AIHW cat. no. HSE 41).

Average annual growth rate

The average annual growth rate, r , is calculated as a percentage using the formula:

$$\left[\left(\frac{P_n}{P_0}\right)^{\frac{1}{n}} - 1\right] \times 100$$

where P_0 is the start of the period, P_n is the end of the period and n is the length of the period between P_n and P_0 in years. **Reference:** **Australian Demographic Statistics** (ABS cat. no. 3101.0).

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Average length of stay

The average number of patient days for admitted patient episodes. Patients admitted and separated on the same day are allocated a length of stay of 1 day. **Reference:** **Australian Institute of Health and Welfare (AIHW) 2006, Australian Hospital Statistics, 2004-05** (AIHW cat. no. HSE 41).

Average loan

The average loan series is calculated using the total value of lending commitments per month and the total number of dwellings financed per month. The average loan series does not necessarily represent the average loan size per dwelling. **Reference:** **Housing Finance, Australia** (ABS cat. no. 5609.0).

Average takings per room night occupied

The takings from accommodation divided by the total number of room nights occupied for the survey period.

Reference: **Tourist Accommodation, Australia** (ABS cat. no. 8635.0).

Average weekly earnings

Average weekly earnings statistics represent average gross (before tax) earnings of employees and do not relate to average award rates nor to the earnings of the 'average person'. Estimates of average weekly earnings are derived by dividing estimates of weekly total earnings by estimates of number of employees.

Reference: **Average Weekly Earnings, Australia** (ABS cat. no. 6302.0).

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Bail

This is generally a pre-sentence option where a person is released into the community for a

period before they appear in court for trial or final sentencing. **Reference: Corrective Services, Australia** (ABS cat. no. 4512.0).

Balancing item

Calculated as the residual of Gross State Product (GSP) less state final demand less international trade in exports of goods and services, plus international trade in imports of goods and services. The balancing item implicitly comprises changes in inventories, total net interstate trade and a statistical discrepancy. **Reference: Australian National Accounts, State Accounts** (ABS cat. no. 5220.0).

Before and after school care program

A type of formal care available to school-aged children before and/or after school hours. **Reference: Child care, Australia** (ABS cat. no. 4402.0).

Birth

The delivery of a child, irrespective of the duration of the pregnancy, who, after being born, breathes or shows any other evidence of life such as heartbeat. **Reference: Births, Australia** (ABS cat. no. 3301.0).

Birthweight

The first weight of the baby (stillborn or liveborn) obtained after birth (usually measured to the nearest 5 grams and obtained within one hour of birth). **Reference: Australian Institute of Health and Welfare (AIHW) 2006, Australia's mothers and babies** (AIHW cat. No. PER 34), AIHW National Perinatal Statistics Unit.

Blended family

A couple family containing two or more children aged 0-17 years, of whom at least one is the natural or adopted child of both members of the couple, and at least one is the step child of either member of the couple. Blended families may also include other children who are not the natural children of either parent.

Reference: Family Characteristics, Australia (ABS cat. no. 4442.0).

Body Mass Index (BMI)

A measure calculated from self-reported height and weight data. The formula is weight (kg) divided by the square of height (m). To produce a measure of the prevalence of overweight or obesity in adults, BMI values are grouped in a way which allows categories to be reported against NHMRC guidelines. **Reference: National Health Survey, Summary of Results** (ABS cat. no. 4364.0).

Bond/recognizance

There are several different types of bonds which may be imposed by a court. Generally they all require the offender to be 'of good behaviour' for a certain length of time and may impose other conditions as well.

Reference: Bureau of Crime Statistics and Research, NSW Criminal Courts Statistics.

Break and enter/attempted break and enter

An incident where a person's home, garage or shed had been broken into, or where an attempt was made to break into a person's home, garage or shed. Break and enter offences

relating to a car or garden are excluded. **Reference: Crime and Safety, Australia** (ABS cat. no. 4509.0).

Bridging data

Data produced taking into account the quantification of differences in the scope of (usually) consecutive survey population characteristics, thus enabling serial analysis of selected data items. **Reference: Australian Industry** (ABS cat. no. 8155.0).

Broadband

An 'always on' Internet connection with an access speed equal to or greater than 256 Kilobits per second.

Reference: Household use of Information Technology (ABS cat. no. 8146.0).

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Cancer case

These are individual cancers. A person may have more than one cancer giving rise to multiple cases in the same person. Second cases in one person are only counted if they are of different cell type or originate in a different organ. **Reference: NSW Central Cancer Registry, Cancer in NSW Incidence and Mortality Report 2006.**

Capital expenditure

Expenditure on large-scale fixed assets (for example, new buildings and equipment with a useful life extending over a number of years). **Reference: Australian Institute of Health and Welfare (AIHW) 2006, Australian Hospital Statistics, 2004-05** (AIHW cat. no. HSE 41).

Care and protection order

Care and protection orders can be grouped into four categories: guardianship orders involves the transfer of legal guardianship to an authorised department or to an individual, custody orders refer to a third party being responsible for the day-to-day requirements of the child while the parent retains guardianship, supervisory orders require authorised departments to supervise the level of care provided to the child, interim and temporary orders provide for a limited period of supervision and/or placement of a child. **Reference: Australian Institute of Health and Welfare (AIHW) 2006, Child Protection Australia 2004-05** (AIHW cat. no. CWS 26).

Carer

A person of any age who provides any informal assistance, in terms of help or supervision, to persons with disabilities or long term conditions, or older persons (i.e. aged 60 years and over). The assistance has to be ongoing, or likely to be ongoing, for at least six months. **Reference: Disability, Ageing and Carers, Australia** (ABS cat. no. 4430.0).

Casualty

Any person killed or injured as a result of a crash. **Reference: Roads and Traffic Authority of NSW, Road Traffic Crashes in NSW, 2005.**

Causes of death

Underlying causes of death are classified to the **International Classification of Diseases 10th Revision** (ICD-10 for 1997 and onwards). **Reference: Causes of Death, Australia**

(ABS cat. no. 3303.0).

Chain volume measures

Estimates that exclude the direct effects of changes in prices. Unlike current measure estimates, they take account of changes to price relativities that occur from one year to the next. Annually re-weighted chain volume indexes are referenced to the current price values in a chosen reference year. **Reference: Australian National Accounts: State Accounts** (ABS cat. no. 5220.0).

Child protection report

A child protection report is initiated when a person makes contact with the Department of Community Services about a concern for a child's or young person's welfare or safety.

Reference: NSW Department of Community Services, 2006, Annual Statistical Report, 2004-05.

Civilian population aged 15 years and over

All usual residents of Australia aged 15 years and over except members of the permanent defence forces, certain diplomatic personnel of overseas governments customarily excluded from census and estimated population counts, overseas residents in Australia, and members of non-Australian defence forces (and their dependants) stationed in Australia.

Reference: Labour Force, Australia (ABS cat. no. 6202.0).

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Cleared criminal incidents

A cleared criminal incident is one which, in the view of police, has been satisfactorily cleared by the commencement of legal proceedings or otherwise. **Reference: Bureau of Crime Statistics and Research, NSW Criminal Courts Statistics, 2003.**

Closed drug treatment episodes

Refers to a period of contact, with defined dates of commencement and cessation, between a client and a treatment agency. A closed drug treatment episode may be for a specific treatment, such as information and education only, that may be part of a larger treatment plan; or it may be for a specific treatment, such as withdrawal management (detoxification), that is part of a long term overall treatment plan. **Reference: Australian Institute of Health and Welfare (AIHW), Alcohol and Other Drug Treatment Services in Australia, 2004-05, Findings from the National Minimum Dataset (AODS-NMDS)** (AIHW cat. no. AUS 21).

Community-based corrections

This refers to the community-based management of court-ordered sanctions, post-prison administrative arrangements and fine conversions, which principally involve the provision of one or more of the following activities: supervision, programs or community work.

Reference: Corrective Services, Australia (ABS cat. no. 4512.0).

Community Aged Care Packages

A Commonwealth-funded program designed to provide assistance to enable frail or disabled older people with complex care needs to continue living in the community. **Reference: Australian Institute of Health and Welfare (AIHW), 2006, Residential Aged Care in Australia 2004-05** (AIHW cat. no. AGE 45).

Community health

Non-residential health services offered by public or registered non-profit establishments to patients/clients, in an integrated and coordinated manner in a community setting, or the coordination of health services elsewhere in the community. **Reference:** Australian Institute of Health and Welfare (AIHW), 2006, **Health Expenditure Australia 2004-05** (AIHW cat. no. HWE 35).

Community mental health service

A service or facility that delivers specialised non-admitted mental health services, in hospitals, community-based settings, or residential care. **Reference:** Australian Institute of Health and Welfare (AIHW) 2005, **Mental health services in Australia 2003-04** (AIHW cat. no. HSE 40).

Community Service Order

The offender is ordered to perform a specified number of hours of unpaid community service work.

Reference: Bureau of Crime Statistics and Research, **NSW Criminal Courts Statistics**.

Construction of dwellings

Construction of dwellings represents commitments made to individuals to finance, by way of progress payments, the construction of owner occupied dwellings. **Reference:** **Housing Finance, Australia** (ABS cat. no. 5609.0).

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Consumption of fixed capital

The reduction in the value of fixed assets used in production during the accounting period resulting from physical deterioration, normal obsolescence or normal accidental damage. Unforeseen obsolescence, major catastrophes and the depletion of natural resources are not taken into account. **Reference:** **Australian National Accounts, State Accounts** (ABS cat. no. 5220.0).

Contributing family workers

A person who works without pay, in an economic enterprise operated by a relative.

Reference: **Forms of Employment, Australia** (ABS cat. no. 6359.0).

Control order

Includes fixed term, minimum and additional term with Department of Juvenile Justice supervision, minimum and additional term with other supervision and minimum and additional term with no supervision. **Reference:** Bureau of Crime Statistics and Research, **NSW Criminal Courts Statistics 2003**.

Conversions, etc.

A conversion is building activity which converts a non-residential building to a residential building (e.g. conversion of a warehouse to residential apartments). **Reference:** **Building Activity, Australia** (ABS cat. no. 8752.0).

Convicted ex parte

Includes cases where the accused either: (i) pleaded guilty and was convicted in his/her absence; or (ii) failed to appear, was convicted by the court on the evidence presented and a conviction warrant issued by the court for the offender in order to impose a penalty.

Reference: Bureau of Crime Statistics and Research, **NSW Criminal Courts Statistics**.

Core activity limitation

A person's overall level of core activity limitation is determined by their highest level of limitation in any of the core activities (communication, mobility or self care). There are four levels:

- profound: the person is unable to do, or always needs help with, a core-activity task
- severe: the person sometimes needs help with a core-activity task; or has difficulty understanding or being understood by family or friends; or can communicate more easily using non-spoken forms of communication
- moderate: the person needs no help but has difficulty with a core activity task
- mild: the person needs no help and has no difficulty with any of the core activity tasks, but uses aids and equipment; or cannot easily walk 200 metres or up and down stairs without a handrail or easily bend to pick up an object from the floor or has difficulty using public transport.

Reference: **Disability, Ageing and Carers, Australia** (ABS cat. no. 4430.0).

Corrective services custody

Confinement in a place intended primarily for the purpose of confining prisoners, such as a prison, prison farm, Periodic Detention Centre or Community Custody Centre. **Reference:** **Corrective Services, Australia** (ABS cat. no. 4512.0).

Couple family

A family based on two persons who are in a registered or de facto marriage and who are usually resident in the same household. The family may include any number of dependents, non-dependents and other related individuals. A couple family can consist of a couple without children present in the household. **Reference:** **Family Characteristics, Australia** (ABS cat. no. 4442.0).

Crash

Any apparently unpremeditated event reported to the police and resulting in death, injury or property damage attributable to the movement of a road vehicle on a road. **Reference:** Roads and Traffic Authority of NSW, **Road Traffic Crashes in NSW, 2005**.

Crude divorce rate

The number of decrees absolute granted during the calendar year, per 1,000 estimated resident population at 30 June. **Reference:** **Divorces, Australia** (ABS cat. no. 3307.0.55.001).

Crude marriage rate

The number of marriages registered during the calendar year, per 1,000 estimated resident population at 30 June. **Reference:** **Marriages, Australia** (ABS cat. no. 3306.0.55.001).

Current prices

Estimates are valued at the prices of the period to which the observation relates. For example, estimates for 2003-04 are valued using 2003-04 prices. This contrasts to chain volume measures where the prices used in valuation refer to the prices of a previous period. **Reference: Australian National Accounts: State Accounts** (ABS cat. no. 5220.0).

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De facto marriage

The relationship between two people who live together in a consensual union who are not registered as married to each other. A de facto marriage may exist between a couple of the opposite sex or of the same sex. **Reference: Family Characteristics, Australia** (ABS cat. no. 4442.0).

Death

For the purposes of the Vitals and Causes of Death collections of the ABS, a death refers to any death which occurs in, or en route to Australia and is registered with a state or territory Registry of Births, Deaths and Marriages. **Reference: Deaths, Australia** (ABS cat. no. 3302.0).

Decile

Groupings that result from ranking all households or people in the population in ascending order according to some characteristic such as their household income and then dividing the population into 10 equal groups, each comprising 10% of the estimated population. **Reference: Household Wealth and Wealth Distribution, Australia** (ABS cat. no. 6554.0).

Dependent child/ren

An individual who is either a child aged under 15 years or a child aged 15-24 years who is a full-time dependent student. To be regarded as a child the individual cannot have a partner or child of his or her own usually resident in the household. **Reference: Family Characteristics, Australia** (ABS cat. no. 4442.0).

Dial-up connections

Connection to the Internet via modem and dial-up software utilising the public switched telecommunication network (PSTN). **Reference: Household use of Information Technology** (ABS cat. no. 8146.0).

Disability

A limitation, restriction or impairment which has lasted, or is likely to last, for at least six months and restricts everyday activities. **Reference: Disability, Ageing and Carers, Australia** (ABS cat. no. 4430.0).

Discouraged jobseekers

Persons with marginal attachment to the labour force who wanted to work and were available to start work within the next four weeks but were not actively looking for work, as they believed they would not find a job for any of the following reasons: considered to be too young/too old by employers; lacked necessary schooling, training, skills or experience; difficulties because of language or ethnic background; no jobs in their locality or line of work;

no jobs available at all. **Reference: Australian Labour Market Statistics** (ABS cat. no. 6105.0).

Disposable income

Gross income after income tax and the Medicare levy are deducted and family tax benefit paid through the tax system or as a lump sum by Centrelink is added. **Reference: Household Income and Income Distribution, Australia** (ABS cat. no. 6523.0).

Drug-induced deaths

Any death where the underlying cause of death was due to:

- an acute episode of poisoning or toxicity to drugs. Included are deaths from accidental overdoses due to misuse of drugs, intentional self-harm, assault and deaths undetermined as to intent; or
- an acute condition caused by drug use where the deceased person was identified as drug dependent.

The term 'drug' refers to substances classified as drugs, medicaments or biological substances under ICD-10 guidelines. These drugs may be used for medicinal or therapeutic purposes, or to produce a psychoactive effect. The term excludes alcohol, tobacco and volatile solvents (e.g. petrol). **Reference: Information paper: Drug-Induced Deaths-A Guide to ABS Causes of Death Data** (ABS cat. no. 4809.055.001).

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Duration of imprisonment

Average duration of imprisonment is the mean length of time in months of the non-parole period imposed on the principal offence. Sentences of cumulative imprisonment are excluded, in which case, only the penalty for the principal offence is shown. The calculation of the average duration of imprisonment does not include sentences of life imprisonment. **Reference: Bureau of Crime Statistics and Research, NSW Criminal Courts Statistics.**

Duration of unemployment

Under the redesigned Labour Force Survey questionnaire, implemented in April 2001, the definition of duration of unemployment is the shorter of:

- the period of time from when an unemployed person began looking for work, until the end of the reference week; or
- the period of time since an unemployed person last worked in any job for two weeks or more, until the end of the reference week.

Reference: Australian Labour Market Statistics (ABS cat. no. 6105.0).

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Elective surgery

Elective care in which the procedures required by patients are listed in the surgical operations section of the Medicare Benefits Schedule, with the exclusion of specific procedures frequently done by non-surgical clinicians and some procedures for which the associated waiting time is strongly influenced by factors other than the supply of services. **Reference: Australian Institute of Health and Welfare (AIHW) 2006, Australian Hospital**

Statistics, 2004-05 (AIHW cat. no. HSE 41).

Emergency department waiting time to service delivery

The time elapsed for each patient from presentation to the emergency department to commencement of service by a treating medical officer or nurse. It is calculated by deducting the date and time the patient presents from the date and time of the service event. **Reference:** Australian Institute of Health and Welfare (AIHW) 2006, **Australian Hospital Statistics, 2004-05** (AIHW cat. no. HSE 41).

Employed

All persons aged 15 years and over who, during the reference week:

- worked for one hour or more for pay, profit, commission or payment in kind, in a job or business, or on a farm (comprising employees, employers and own account workers); or
- worked for one hour or more without pay in a family business or on a farm (i.e. contributing family workers); or
- were employees who had a job but were not at work; or
- were employers or own account workers, who had a job, business or farm but were not at work.

Reference: **Australian Labour Market Statistics** (ABS cat. no. 6105.0).

Employees (excluding OMIEs) without paid leave entitlements

Employees excluding Owner Managers of Incorporated Enterprises (OMIEs), who were not entitled to, or did not know whether they were entitled to, paid sick and paid holiday leave.

Reference: **Forms of Employment, Australia** (ABS cat. no. 6359.0).

Employees (excluding OMIEs) with paid leave entitlements

Employees excluding Owner Managers of Incorporated Enterprises (OMIEs), who were entitled to either paid sick leave or paid holiday leave (or both). **Reference:** **Forms of Employment, Australia** (ABS cat. no. 6359.0).

Employment injuries

All injuries resulting from accidents and all occupational diseases contracted or aggravated in the course of a worker's employment. **Reference:** WorkCover Authority of NSW, **Workers Compensation Statistical Bulletin, 2004-05**.

Employment restriction

An employment restriction is determined for persons with one or more disabilities if because of their disability they are: permanently unable to work; or are restricted in the type of work they can do; or need at least one day a week off work on average, or are restricted in the number of hours they can work; or require an employer to provide special equipment, or modify the work environment, or make special arrangements; or need to be given ongoing assistance or supervision; or require assistance from a disability job placement program; or would find it difficult to change jobs or get a preferred job. **Reference:** **Disability, Ageing and Carers, Australia** (ABS cat. no. 4430.0).

Endangered ecological communities

An ecological community is eligible to be listed as an endangered ecological community if, in the opinion of the Scientific Committee:

- it is likely to become extinct in nature in NSW unless the circumstances and factors threatening its survival cease to operate; or
- it might already be extinct.

Reference: Threatened Species Conservation Act 1995.

Endangered populations

A population is eligible to be listed as an endangered population if, in the opinion of the Scientific Committee, it is facing a high risk of becoming extinct in nature in NSW and it is of conservation value at the State or regional level. The intention of the criteria is to exclude from listing isolated populations of limited conservation value. **Reference: Threatened Species Conservation Act 1995.**

Endangered species

A species is eligible to be listed as an endangered species if, in the opinion of the Scientific Committee:

- it is likely to become extinct in nature in NSW unless the circumstances and factors threatening its survival or evolutionary development cease to operate; or
- its numbers have been reduced to such a critical level, or its habitats have been so drastically reduced, that it is in immediate danger of extinction; or
- it might already be extinct, but is not presumed extinct.

Reference: Threatened Species Conservation Act 1995.

Equivalised disposable household income

Equivalised income scales adjust household income according to the size and composition of the household to enable a better comparison of the economic wellbeing of different types of households. In the case of the ABS equivalised income scale, a lone person household has a factor of 1.0, that is, a lone person household's income is divided by 1.0 to get the equivalised household income (i.e. they are the same). For other households the factor is the sum of 1.0 for the first adult, 0.5 for each subsequent adult aged 15 years and over, and 0.3 for each child aged under 15 years. For example, a family with two parents (1.0 + 0.5) and two children under 15 years (0.3 + 0.3) has a factor of 2.1. The household income is then divided by 2.1 to derive the equivalised household income. Disposable income is obtained by subtracting income tax and the Medicare levy from gross income. **Reference: Household Income and Income Distribution, Australia** (ABS cat. no. 6523.0).

Established dwelling

A dwelling that has been completed, for 12 months or more, prior to the lodgement of a loan application, or has been previously occupied. **Reference: Lending Finance, Australia** (ABS cat. no. 5671.0).

Estimated Resident Population (ERP)

The official measure of the population of Australia is based on the concept of residence. It refers to all people, regardless of nationality or citizenship, who usually live in Australia, with the exception of foreign diplomatic personnel and their families. It includes usual residents who are overseas for less than 12 months. It excludes overseas visitors who are in Australia for less than 12 months. **Reference: Australian Demographic Statistics** (ABS cat. no. 3101.0).

Exercise level

Based on frequency, intensity (i.e. walking, moderate exercise and vigorous exercise) and duration of exercise (for recreation, sport or fitness) in the two weeks prior to interview. From these components, an exercise score was derived using factors to represent the intensity of the exercise. Scores were grouped for output as Sedentary (includes no exercise), Low, Moderate, or High. **Reference: ABS National Health Survey, Summary of Results** (ABS cat. no. 4364.0).

Extended Aged Care at Home (EACH)

The Extended Aged Care at Home (EACH) program delivers care at home that is equivalent to high level residential care. This program began as a pilot in 2000, but is now established as an ongoing program. **Reference: Australian Institute of Health and Welfare (AIHW) 2006, Residential Aged Care in Australia 2004-05** (AIHW cat. no. AGE 45).

Extended labour force underutilisation rate

Extended labour force underutilisation rate includes the unemployed, plus the underemployed, plus two groups of marginally attached to the labour force: (i) persons actively looking for work, not available to start work in the reference week, but available to start work within four weeks, and (ii) discouraged jobseekers, as a percentage of the labour force augmented by (i) and (ii). **Reference: Australian Labour Market Statistics** (ABS cat. no. 6105.0).

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Family

Two or more persons, one of whom is at least 15 years of age, who are related by blood, marriage (registered or de facto), adoption, step or fostering; and who are usually resident in the same household. The basis of a family is formed by identifying the presence of a couple relationship, lone parent-child relationship or other blood relationship. Some households will, therefore, contain more than one family. **Reference: Family Characteristics, Australia** (ABS cat. no. 4442.0).

Family day care

A type of formal care provided by experienced caregivers in their own homes, available for a full day or part day. Schemes are administered and supported by central coordination units. **Reference: Child Care, Australia** (ABS cat. no. 4402.0).

Fatality

A person who dies within 30 days of a crash as a result of injuries received in that crash. **Reference: Roads and Traffic Authority of NSW, Road Traffic Crashes in NSW, 2005.**

Fatigue

The identification of fatigue as a contributing factor in road crashes cannot always be determined directly from police reports. Fatigue is considered to have been involved as a contributing factor to a road crash if that crash involved at least one fatigued motor vehicle controller. A motor vehicle controller is assessed as having been fatigued if the following conditions are satisfied together or separately:

- the vehicle's controller was described by police as being asleep, drowsy or fatigued;
- the vehicle performed a manoeuvre which suggested loss of concentration of the controller due to fatigue.

Reference: Roads and Traffic Authority of NSW, **Road Traffic Crashes in NSW, 2005**.

Federally-sentenced prisoner

Persons charged and sentenced under a Commonwealth statute or transferred from another country to serve their sentence in Australia. **Reference: Corrective Services, Australia** (ABS cat. no. 4512.0).

Fetal death

A fetal death is the delivery of a child, who did not, at any time after delivery, breathe or show any other evidence of life such as a heartbeat. A birthweight criterion applies (see perinatal death). **Reference: Causes of Death, Australia** (ABS cat. no. 3303.0).

Final consumption expenditure (general government)

Net expenditure on goods and services by public authorities, other than those classified as public corporations, which does not result in the creation of fixed assets or inventories or in the acquisition of land and existing buildings or second-hand assets. **Reference: Australian National Accounts, State Accounts** (ABS cat. no. 5220.0).

Final consumption expenditure (households)

Net expenditure on goods and services by persons and expenditure of a current nature by private non-profit institutions serving households. This item excludes expenditures by unincorporated businesses and expenditures on assets by non-profit institutions (included in gross fixed capital formation). **Reference: Australian National Accounts, State Accounts** (ABS cat. no. 5220.0).

Finance commitment

A firm offer of finance which either has been, or is normally expected to be, accepted. Commitments accepted and cancelled in the same month are included. Commitments to non-residents are excluded.

Reference: Lending Finance, Australia (ABS cat. no. 5671.0).

Finance lease

Refers to the leasing or hiring of tangible assets under an agreement, other than a hire purchase agreement, which substantially transfers from the lessor to the lessee all the risks and benefits incident to ownership of the asset without transferring the legal ownership.

Reference: Lending Finance, Australia (ABS cat. no. 5671.0).

Financial assets

An asset whose value arises not from its physical existence (as would a building, piece of land, or capital equipment) but from a contractual relationship. Financial assets are mostly financial claims (with the exception of shares). Financial claims entitle the owner to receive a payment, or a series of payments, from an institutional unit to which the owner has provided funds. Examples include accounts held with financial institutions, ownership of an incorporated business, debentures and bonds, trusts, superannuation funds, and loans to other persons. **Reference: Household Wealth and Wealth Distribution, Australia** (ABS cat. no. 6554.0).

Fine option

A community-based sentence type where the offender is serving a sentence for default of a fine. In most jurisdictions this order type requires an offender to complete community service as a reparatory act. Fine option is a sub-category of Reparation (see Reparation).

Reference: Corrective Services, Australia (ABS cat. no. 4512.0).

Fixed loans

A commitment for a fixed amount for a fixed period for a specific purpose. **Reference: Lending Finance, Australia** (ABS cat. no. 5671.0).

Formal child care

Regulated care away from the child's home. The main types of formal care are before and/or after school care, long day care, family day care and occasional care. Preschool has been excluded from the definition of formal care. This was due to the widely accepted view that the main focus of preschools is education and preparing children for school, rather than providing a child care service. Many child care services also include developmental and educational programs and preschools provide a child care service at the same time as they provide education, so there is some overlap. Data on preschool attendance continued to be collected as part of the survey but, where possible, preschool is presented separately from formal child care. **Reference: Child care, Australia** (ABS cat. no. 4402.0).

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Formal reserves

Nature conservation reserves and reserves meeting the International Union for the Conservation of Nature and Natural Resources (IUCN) categories as defined by the IUCN Commission for National Parks and Protected Areas (1994). **Reference: Bureau of Rural Sciences, Australia's State of the Forests Report, 2003.**

Free on board (f.o.b.)

The value of goods measured on a free on board (f.o.b.) basis includes all production and other costs incurred up until the goods are placed on board the international carrier for export. Free on board values exclude international insurance and transport costs. They include the value of the outside packaging in which the product is wrapped, but do not include the value of the international freight containers used for transporting the goods.

Reference: International Merchandise Trade, Australia: Concepts, Sources and Methods, 2001 (ABS cat. no. 5489.0).

Fugitive emissions

These emissions are not fully controlled, but in most cases are not accidental. Examples of fugitive emissions are leaks from gas pipelines and valves, venting and flaring of gases, methane emissions from coal seams and vapour given off by petroleum stores. **Reference:** NSW Department of Environment and Heritage, **The National Greenhouse Strategy, 1998**.

Full-time custody

A type of custody where a prisoner is required to be held in custody on a full-time basis. This includes prisons and work outreach camps. Full-time prison custody excludes periodic detention. **Reference:** **Corrective Services, Australia** (ABS cat. no. 4512.0).

Full-time equivalent (FTE)

A measure of the total level of staff resources used. The FTE of a full-time staff member is equal to 1.0. The calculation of FTE for part-time staff is based on the proportion of time worked compared with that worked by full-time staff performing similar duties. Casual relief staff are excluded. **Reference:** **Schools, Australia** (ABS cat. no. 4221.0).

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Gestational age

The duration of pregnancy in completed weeks calculated from the date of the first day of a woman's last menstrual period and her baby's date of birth, or via ultrasound, or derived from clinical assessment during pregnancy or from examination of the baby after birth.

Reference: Australian Institute of Health and Welfare (AIHW) 2006, **Australia's mothers and babies** (AIHW cat. No. PER 34). **AIHW National Perinatal Statistics Unit**.

Gini coefficient

The Gini coefficient is a single statistic which summarises the distribution of income across the population. It ranges between zero when all incomes are equal and one when one unit receives all the income. The smaller the Gini coefficient the more even the distribution of income. **Reference:** **Household Income and Income Distribution, Australia** (ABS cat. no. 6523.0)

Government income support

The data have been compiled using Centrelink data on income support customers. People receiving more than one Department of Family and Community Services payment are only counted once by using the main payment type. The main payments types include: Age pension; Disability Support Pension; Newstart Allowance; Parenting Payment Single; Youth Allowance; and other pensions and allowances. Excluded are Bereavement Allowance, Childcare Benefit, Farm Family Restart, and Family Tax Benefits Parts A and B. The data includes both customers receiving a payment and those customers temporarily suspended or zero paid due to income/assets test provisions or other administrative procedures.

Reference: Department of Family and Community Services.

Government pensions and allowances/Government cash benefits

Regular, recurring receipts from government to persons under social security and related government programs. Included are pensions and allowances received by aged, disabled, unemployed and sick persons, families and children, veterans or their survivors, and study allowances for students. All overseas pensions and benefits are included here, although some may not be paid by overseas governments. **Reference:** **Household Income and Income Distribution, Australia** (ABS cat. no. 6523.0).

Greater Metropolitan Area (GMA)

Comprises Sydney SD, Newcastle SSD and Illawarra SD. **Reference:** Transport and Population Data Centre, NSW Department of Planning, **2004 Household Travel Survey Summary Report**.

Greenhouse gas

Gases that contribute to global warming, including carbon dioxide (CO₂), methane (CH₄), nitrous oxide (N₂O), perfluorocarbons (PFCs), hydrofluorocarbons (HFCs), and sulphur hexafluoride (SF₆). In addition, the photochemically important gases - NMVOCs, oxides of nitrogen (NO_x) and carbon monoxide (CO) - are also considered. NMVOC, NO_x and CO are not direct greenhouse gases. However, they contribute indirectly to the greenhouse effect by influencing the rate at which ozone and other greenhouse gases are produced and destroyed in the atmosphere. **Reference:** NSW Department of Environment and Heritage, **Nationals Greenhouse Gas Inventory, 2002**.

Gross domestic product (GDP)

The total market value of goods and services produced in Australia within a given period after deducting the cost of goods and services used up in the process of production but before deducting allowances for the consumption of fixed capital. Thus GDP, as here defined, is 'at market prices'. It is equivalent to gross national expenditure plus exports of goods and services less imports of goods and services. **Reference:** **Australian National Accounts, State Accounts** (ABS cat. no. 5220.0).

Gross income

Regular cash receipts before income tax or the Medicare levy are deducted. Excludes family tax benefit paid through the tax system or as a lump sum by Centrelink. **Reference:** **Household Income and Income Distribution, Australia** (ABS cat. no. 6523.0).

Gross incurred cost of workplace injuries

Refers to the sum of compensation payment plus an estimate of future liability if the claim is still open at the end of the current financial year. **Reference:** WorkCover **Authority of NSW, Workers Compensation Statistical Bulletin 2004-05**.

Gross State Product (GSP)

GSP is defined equivalently to gross domestic product (GDP) but refers to production within a state or territory rather than to the nation as a whole. **Reference:** **Australian National Accounts: State Accounts** (ABS cat. no. 5220.0).

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Gross value of commodities produced

The value placed on commodities at the point of sale (i.e. market place). **Reference:** **Value of Agricultural Commodities Produced** (ABS cat. no. 7503.0).

Group household

A household consisting of two or more unrelated people where all persons are aged 15 years or over. There are no reported couple relationships, parent-child relationships or other

blood relationships in these households. **Reference:** 2001 Census Dictionary (ABS cat. no. 2901.0).

High-level residential care

Care provided to residents in residential care facilities (RCS) who have been classified as having a need for and are receiving a very high level of care (i.e. patients classified in RCS categories 1-4). **Reference:** Australian Institute of Health and Welfare (AIHW), 2006, **Health Expenditure Australia 2004-05** (AIHW cat. no. HWE 35).

Higher court

There are two jurisdictions in the NSW Higher Courts, the Supreme Court and the District Court. The Supreme Court deals only with the most serious matters. The District Court deals with all other matters on indictment and appeals against conviction or sentence arising from Local Court cases. **Reference:** Bureau of Crime Statistics and Research, **NSW Criminal Courts Statistics**.

Higher education student

A person who has been admitted to a higher education institution and who is enrolled (either full-time, part-time or externally) in a higher education award course, an enabling course or a non-award course to be undertaken in the semester used as the reference period.

Reference: Department of Education Science and Training, **Students 2003: Selected Higher Education Statistics**.

Home and Community Care (HACC) Client

A client that receives HACC services because they are frail or disabled. **Reference:** Department of Ageing and Health, Home and Community Care Program National Minimum Data Set (HACC MDS), **HACC MDS Annual Bulletins 2004-05**.

Home detention

An alternative means of serving sentences of full-time imprisonment of up to 18 months. The conditions of the Order constrain the offender's liberty to an extent that approximates confinement in minimum security custody with access to day release programs. **Reference:** Bureau of Crime Statistics and Research, **NSW Criminal Courts Statistics**.

Homelessness

Includes 'primary', 'secondary' and 'tertiary' homelessness. Primary homelessness: people without conventional accommodation (living on the streets, in deserted buildings, improvised dwellings, under bridges, in parks etc.). Secondary homelessness: people moving between various forms of temporary shelter including friends, emergency accommodation, youth refuges, hostels and boarding houses. Tertiary homelessness: people living in single rooms in private boarding houses-without their own bathroom, kitchen, or security of tenure.

Reference: **Counting the Homeless** (ABS cat. no. 2050.0).

Hospital

A health care facility established under Commonwealth, state or territory legislation as a hospital or a free-standing day procedure unit and authorised to provide treatment and/or care to patients. **Reference:** Australian Institute of Health and Welfare (AIHW) 2006, **Australian Hospital Statistics, 2004-05** (AIHW cat. no. HSE 41).

Household

A group of two or more related or unrelated people who usually reside in the same dwelling, who regard themselves as a household, and who make common provision for food or other essentials for living; or a person living in a dwelling who makes provision for his/her own food and other essentials for living, without combining with any other person. **Reference:** **Family Characteristics, Australia** (ABS cat. no. 4442.0).

House price index

The Established House Price index refers to detached residential dwellings on their own block of land regardless of age. Price changes therefore relate to changes in the total price of dwelling and land. The Project Home Price index refers to dwellings available for construction on a client's block of land. Price therefore relate only to the price of the dwelling (excluding land). **Reference:** **House Price Indexes: Eight Capital Cities** (ABS cat. no. 6416.0).

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Illicit drugs

Illegal drugs, drugs and volatile substances used illicitly or inappropriately, and pharmaceuticals used for non-medical purposes. **Reference:** Australian Institute of Health and Welfare (AIHW), **National Drug Strategy Household Survey, 2004**.

Imprisonment

An order requiring a person to be detained within a facility built especially for the purpose of incarceration. Includes: Life and indeterminate imprisonment, Imprisonment with determined term and Periodic detention.

Reference: **Criminal Courts, Australia** (ABS cat. no. 4513.0).

Incorporated enterprise

An enterprise which is registered as a separate legal entity to its members or owners. Also known as a limited liability company. **Reference:** **Forms of Employment, Australia** (ABS cat. no. 6359.0).

Indigenous

A person is defined to be of Indigenous origin if he or she identifies themselves as of Aboriginal and/or Torres Strait Islander origin. **Reference:** **2001 Census Dictionary** (ABS cat. no. 2901.0).

Indirect standardised death rate

Standardised death rates enable the comparison of death rates between populations with different age structures by relating them to a standard population. The current standard population is all persons in the 2001 Australian population. The indirect method of standardisation is used when the populations under study are small and the age-specific death rates are unreliable or not known. It is an adjustment to the crude death rate of the standard population to account for the variation between the actual number of deaths in the population under study and the number of deaths which would have occurred if the population under study had experienced the age-specific death rates of the standard population. **Reference:** **Deaths, Australia** (ABS cat. no. 3302.0).

Industrial dispute

A state of disagreement over an issue or group of issues between an employer and its employees, which results in employees ceasing work. Industrial disputes comprise of strikes, which are a withdrawal from work by a group of employees; and lockouts, which are a refusal by an employer or group of employers to permit some or all of their employees to work. Reference: **Industrial Disputes, Australia** (ABS cat. no. 6321.0.55.001).

Industry value added (IVA)

Represents the value added by an industry to the intermediate inputs used by the industry. IVA is the measure of the contribution by businesses, in the selected industry, to gross domestic product. **Reference: Australian Industry** (ABS cat. no. 8155.0).

Infant death

An infant death is the death of a live-born child who dies before completing his or her first birthday.

Reference: Deaths, Australia (ABS cat. no. 3302.0).

Infant mortality rate

The number of deaths of children under one year of age in a calendar year per 1,000 live births in the same calendar year. **Reference: Deaths, Australia** (ABS cat. no. 3302.0).

Informal child care

Non-regulated care, arranged by a child's parent/guardian, either in the child's home or elsewhere. It comprises care by (step) brothers or sisters, care by grandparents, care by other relatives (including a parent living elsewhere) and care by other (unrelated) people such as friends, neighbours, nannies or babysitters. It may be paid or unpaid. **Reference: Child Care, Australia** (ABS cat. no. 4402.0).

Informal reserve

An area reserved on non-nature conservation reserve tenure through both legislated and non-legislated means. The status of informal reserves is not secure, relying on the state or territory management agency responsible for the interpretation and application of the guidelines applicable to the area within an informal reserve. **Reference: Bureau of Rural Sciences, Australia's State of the Forests Report, 2003.**

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Injured

A person who is injured as a result of a crash, and who does not die as a result of those injuries within 30 days of the crash. **Reference: Roads and Traffic Authority of NSW, Road Traffic Crashes in NSW, 2005.**

In-stream water use

The use of freshwater in situ, such as water use for hydro-electricity generation and aquaculture purposes is classified as in-stream use, and is included in the accounts as self-extracted water use. In-stream volumes are considered to be a type of non-consumptive use, for although these volumes are also considered to be a form of regulated discharge, an economic benefit is gained from the use of the water prior to discharge.

Reference: Water Account, Australia (ABS cat. no. 4610.0).

Intact family

A couple family containing at least one child aged 0-17 years who is the natural or adopted child of both members of the couple, and no child aged 0-17 years who is the step child of either member of the couple. Intact families may also include other children who are not the natural child of either parent. **Reference: Family Characteristics, Australia** (ABS cat. no. 4442.0).

International Classification of Diseases (ICD)

The World Health Organization (WHO) International Classification of Diseases (ICD) is used to code illness and death to produce Australia's morbidity and mortality statistics. As a statistical classification, it is designed to encompass the entire range of morbid conditions within a manageable number of categories. Further details of the ICD-10 codes are available from the World Health Organization 1994, **International Statistical Classification of Diseases and Related Health Problems, Tenth Revision, (ICD-10)**. **Reference: Illicit Drug Use, Sources of Australian Data** (ABS cat. no. 4808.0).

Internet access

Availability of lines, points, ports, and modem to subscribers to access the Internet.

Reference: Household Use of Information Technology (ABS cat. no. 8146.0).

Ischaemic heart disease deaths

Deaths where coronary heart diseases, including heart attack (acute myocardial infarction, coronary occlusion) and angina (angina pectoris), are identified as the underlying cause (ICD-10 codes I20-I25 for 1997 onwards). **Reference: Causes of Death, Australia** (ABS cat. no. 3303.0).

Job vacancy

A job vacancy is a job available for immediate filling on the survey reference date and for which recruitment action had been taken. **Reference: Job Vacancies, Australia** (ABS cat. no. 6354.0).

Killed

A person who dies within 30 days of a crash as a result of injuries received in that crash.

Reference: Roads and Traffic Authority of NSW, Road Traffic Crashes in NSW, 2005.

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Labour force

For any group, persons who were employed or unemployed, as defined. **Reference: Labour Force, Australia** (ABS cat. no. 6202.0).

Labour force underutilisation rate

The unemployed plus the underemployed, as a percentage of the labour force. **Reference: Australian Labour Market Statistics** (ABS cat. no. 6105.0).

Labour Force Participation rate

For any group, the labour force expressed as a percentage of the civilian population aged 15 years and over in the same group. **Reference: Labour Force, Australia** (ABS cat. no. 6202.0).

Land showing signs of salinity

Land with dead trees, salt scalds or salt tolerant plants (e.g. sea barley grass, red weed, beadbush and samphire), land where crops and pastures are unable to be grown and land that is waterlogged for significant parts of the year. **Reference: Salinity on Australian Farms** (ABS cat. no. 4615.0).

Landlord type

Renters belong to one of the following categories:

- state or territory housing authority: where the household pays rent to a state or territory housing authority or trust;
- private landlords: where the household pays rent to a real estate agent or to another person not in the same household; or
- other: where the household pays rent to the owner/manager of a caravan park, an employer (including a government authority), a housing cooperative, a community or church group, or any other body not included elsewhere.

Reference: Household Income and Income Distribution, Australia (ABS cat. no. 6523.0).

Life expectancy

Life expectancy refers to the average number of additional years a person of a given age and sex might expect to live if the age-specific death rates of the given period continued throughout his or her lifetime.

Reference: Deaths, Australia (ABS cat. no. 3302.0).

Linked trip

A linked trip is a journey from one activity to another, ignoring changes of modes. A linked trip comprises one or more unlinked trip legs. For example, a person who lives in Parramatta may travel to work in Sydney Central Business District by train with a walk trip to and from the train. This would be counted as one linked trip from home to work. **Reference: Transport and Population Data Centre, NSW Department of Planning, 2004 Household Travel Survey Summary Report.**

Live birth

The complete expulsion or extraction from its mother of a product of conception, irrespective of the duration of the pregnancy, which, after such separation, breathes or shows any other evidence of life, such as beating of the heart, pulsation of the umbilical cord, or definite movement of voluntary muscles, whether or not the umbilical cord has been cut or the placenta is attached; each product of such a birth is considered live born (World Health Organisation definition). **Reference: Australian Institute of Health and Welfare (AIHW) 2006, Australia's mothers and babies** (AIHW cat. No. PER 34). **AIHW National Perinatal Statistics Unit.**

Livestock slaughterings and other disposals

Values are published as one figure but include two distinct components: value of livestock slaughtered and value of net exports. **Reference: Value of Agricultural Commodities Produced** (ABS cat. no. 7503.0).

Local court

A Lower Court level (also referred to as Magistrates' Court, Local Court or Court of Petty Sessions) which deals with relatively less serious charges and has the most limited legal powers of all the state and territory court levels. **Reference: Bureau of Crime Statistics and Research, NSW Criminal Courts Statistics 2003.**

Lone person

A person who makes provision for his or her own food and other essentials for living, without combining with any other person to form part of a multi-person household. He or she may live in a dwelling on their own or share a dwelling with another individual or family.

Reference: Family Characteristics, Australia (ABS cat. no. 4442.0); **2001 Census Dictionary** (ABS cat. no. 2901.0).

Long day care centre

A type of formal care that is centre-based and is available to children between birth and school age for the full day or part day. Centres are usually open for most of the year.

Reference: Child Care, Australia (ABS cat. no. 4402.0).

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Long term arrivals and departures

Long term arrivals comprise overseas visitors who intend to stay in Australia for 12 months or more (but not permanently) and Australian residents returning after an absence of 12 months or more overseas. Long term departures comprise Australian residents who intend to stay abroad for 12 months or more (but not permanently) and overseas visitors departing who stayed 12 months or more in Australia. **Reference: Overseas Arrivals and Departures** (ABS cat. no. 3401.0).

Long term health condition

A medical condition (illness, injury or disability) which has lasted at least six months, or which the respondent expects to last for six months or more. Some reported conditions were assumed to be long term, including asthma, arthritis, cancer, osteoporosis, diabetes, rheumatic heart disease, heart attack and stroke. **Reference: National Health Survey, Summary of Results** (ABS cat. no. 4364.0).

Long term unemployed

Persons unemployed for 12 months or more, where duration of unemployment is based on the last job. See

Duration of unemployment for details of the calculation of duration of unemployment.

Reference: Australian Labour Market Statistics (ABS cat. no. 6105.0).

Long term unemployment rate

The number of long term unemployed persons expressed as a percentage of the labour force. **Reference: Australian Labour Market Statistics** (ABS cat. no. 6105.0).

Low birthweight

Birthweight of less than 2,500 grams. **Reference:** Australian Institute of Health and Welfare (AIHW) 2006, **Australia's mothers and babies** (AIHW cat. No. PER 34). **AIHW National Perinatal Statistics Unit.**

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Main treatment type-alcohol and other drug treatment

Refers to the principal activity, as judged by the treatment provider, that is necessary for the completion of the treatment plan for the principal drug of concern. **Reference:** Australian Institute of Health and Welfare (AIHW), **Alcohol and Other Drug Treatment Services in Australia, 2004-05, Findings from the National Minimum Dataset (AODS-NMDS)** (AIHW cat. no. AUS 21).

Manufacturing industries

Consists of the manufacturing division of the Australian and New Zealand Standard Industrial Classification (ANZSIC). **Reference:** **Australian and New Zealand Standard Industrial Classification (ANZSIC) 1993** (ABS cat. no. 1292.0).

Marginal attachment to the labour force

Comprises two groups of persons marginally attached to the labour force: persons actively looking for work, not available to start work in the reference week but available to start work within four weeks; and discouraged jobseekers. **Reference:** **Australian Labour Market Statistics** (ABS cat. no. 6105.0).

Marginally housed

People in housing situations close to the minimum standard. **Reference:** **Counting the Homeless** (ABS cat. no. 2050.0).

Mean income

The total income received by a group of units divided by the number of units in the group. **Reference:** **Household Income and Income Distribution, Australia** (ABS cat. no. 6523.0).

Median income

That level of income which divides the units in a group into two equal parts, one half having incomes above the median and the other half having incomes below the median.

Reference: **Household Income and Income Distribution, Australia** (ABS cat. no. 6523.0).

Mental disorder

According to the **ICD-10 Classification of Mental and Behavioural Disorders**, a disorder implies 'the existence of a clinically recognisable set of symptoms or behaviour associated in most cases with distress and with interference with personal functions' (World Health Organisation, 1992, p. 5). Most diagnoses require criteria relating to severity and duration to be met. **Reference:** **National Survey of Mental Health and Wellbeing of Adults: Users' Guide** (ABS cat. no. 4327.0).

Migration adjustment

The ABS applies a number of adjustments to overseas arrivals and departures data in order to produce estimates of net overseas arrivals and departures (NOM). These mainly comprise adjustments designed to reflect differences between stated travel intentions and actual travel behaviour, but (in the case of revised NOM estimates) also include adjustments to transform numbers of overseas movements into numbers of travellers. **Reference:** **Australian Demographic Statistics** (ABS cat. no. 3101.0).

Mode of travel

Unlinked trips have only one mode and one purpose. Linked trips can comprise more than one mode so a priority mode is allocated to each trip based on a determined priority of modes. **Reference:** Transport and Population Data Centre, NSW Department of Planning, **2004 Household Travel Survey Summary Report**.

Motor vehicle theft

An incident where a motor vehicle was stolen from any member of the household. It includes privately owned motor vehicles as well as business/company vehicles used exclusively by any members of the household. A motor vehicle includes cars, motorbikes and trucks; while caravans, trailers and floats were excluded. **Reference:** **Crime and Safety, Australia** (ABS cat. no. 4509.0).

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National Environment Protection Measure for Ambient Air Quality

Statutory agreement that outlines national objectives for protecting or managing particular aspects of ambient air quality. Includes national ambient air quality standards that designate the maximum allowable concentration for various air pollutants. **Reference:** NSW Department of Environment and Conservation.

Natural increase

Excess of births over deaths. **Reference:** **Australian Demographic Statistics** (ABS cat. no. 3101.0).

Natural parent

A parent who is related to his or her child/ren by either birth or adoption. **Reference:** **Family Characteristics, Australia** (ABS cat. no. 4442.0).

Neonatal death

A neonatal death is the death within 28 days of any child who, after delivery, breathed or showed any other evidence of life such as a heartbeat. A birthweight criterion applies (see Perinatal death). **Reference:** **Causes of Death, Australia** (ABS cat. no. 3303.0).

Net capital expenditure

The value of total capital expenditure less proceeds received from the disposal of fixed tangible assets.

Reference: **Electricity, Gas, Water and Sewerage Operations, Australia** (ABS cat. no. 8226.0).

Net interstate migration

The difference between the number of persons who have changed their place of usual residence by moving into a given state or territory and the number who have changed their place of usual residence by moving out of that state or territory during a specified time period. This difference can be either positive or negative.

Reference: Australian Demographic Statistics (ABS cat. no. 3101.0).

Net overseas migration

Net overseas migration is net permanent and long term overseas migration, adjusted for change in traveller duration, intention and multiple movement error. **Reference:** Australian Demographic Statistics (ABS cat. no. 3101.0).

New dwelling

Is a dwelling that has been completed within 12 months of the lodgement of a loan application, and the borrower will be the first occupant. **Reference:** Housing Finance, Australia (ABS cat. no. 5609.0).

Non-admitted patient occasion of service

Occurs when a patient attends a functional unit of the hospital for the purpose of receiving some form of service, but is not admitted. A visit for administrative purposes is not an occasion of service. **Reference:** Australian Institute of Health and Welfare (AIHW) 2006, Australian Hospital Statistics, 2004-05 (AIHW cat. no. HSE 41).

Non-financial assets

Non-financial assets are all assets other than financial assets. Examples include residential and non-residential property, household contents and vehicles. **Reference:** Household Wealth and Wealth Distribution, Australia (ABS cat. no. 6554.0).

Non-government school

Any school not administered by a Department of Education, but including special schools administered by government authorities other than the state and territory education departments. **Reference:** Schools, Australia (ABS cat. no. 4221.0).

Non-medical drug use

The definition used in the survey questionnaire and for this publication is: either alone or with other drugs in order to induce or enhance a drug experience; or for performance (e.g. athletic) enhancement; or for cosmetic (e.g. body shaping) purposes. **Reference:** Australian Institute of Health and Welfare (AIHW), National Drug Strategy Household Survey, 2004.

Non-private dwelling

Dwellings that provide a communal or transitory type of accommodation. They include hotels, motels, guest houses, prisons, religious and charitable institutions, defence establishments, hospitals and other communal dwellings. **Reference:** 2001 Census Dictionary (ABS cat. no. 2901.0).

Non-school qualification

Non-school qualifications are awarded for educational attainments other than those of pre-

primary, primary or secondary education. They include qualifications at the Post Graduate Degree level, Master Degree level, Graduate Diploma and Graduate Certificate level, Bachelor Degree level, Advanced Diploma and Diploma level, and Certificates I, II, III and IV levels. **Reference: Education and Work, Australia** (ABS cat. no. 6227.0).

Notifiable disease

Certification in an approved form of a disease listed in the Schedule 3 of **Notifiable Diseases of the NSW Public Health Act 1991**. **Reference: NSW Department of Health, The Health of the people of New South Wales-Report of the Chief Health Officer 2006**.

Not in the labour force

Persons who were not classified as employed or unemployed. **Reference: Australian Labour Market Statistics** (ABS cat. no. 6105.0).

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Occasional care

A type of formal care provided mainly for children who have not started school. These services cater mainly for the needs of families who require short term care for their children. **Reference: Child care, Australia** (ABS cat. no. 4402.0).

Occupation

A collection of jobs which are sufficiently similar in their main tasks to be grouped together for the purposes of classification. The Australian Standard Classification of Occupations (ASCO) Second Edition, which is used for the classification of occupations, applies skill level and skill specialisation as major criteria.

Reference: Australian Standard Classification of Occupations (ASCO), Second edition (ABS cat. no. 1220.0).

Occupational diseases

Includes diseases contracted or aggravated in the course of employment and to which employment was a contributing factor. **Reference: WorkCover Authority of NSW, Workers Compensation Statistical Bulletin, 2004-05**.

Offence proven (Children's Court)

Proven offences include those appearances resulting in referral to drug programs, return to former custody, revoked or amended community service orders and referrals to other jurisdictions. Appearances resulting in Apprehended Violence Orders are not included.

Reference: Bureau of Crime Statistics and Research, NSW Criminal Courts Statistics.

One parent family

A family consisting of a lone parent with at least one dependent or non-dependent child (regardless of age) who is also usually residing in the household. **Reference: Family Characteristics, Australia** (ABS cat. no. 4442.0).

Operating profit before tax (OPBT)

Profit before extraordinary items are brought to account and prior to the deduction of income tax and appropriations to owners (e.g. dividends paid), i.e. total income, minus total

expenses, plus change in inventories. **Reference:** **Australian Industry** (ABS cat. no. 8155.0).

Original series

Estimates produced directly from the survey data, before seasonal adjustment or trend estimation takes place. **Reference:** **Australian Labour Market Statistics** (ABS cat. no. 6105.0).

Other days of reduced activity

Days other than days away from work or from school/study on which a person had cut down on their usual activities for at least half the day, as a result of personal injury or illness.

Reference: **National Health Survey, Summary of Results** (ABS cat. no. 4364.0).

Other formal care

A type of formal care other than before and/or after school care, long day care, family day care, occasional care and preschool. **Reference:** **Child Care, Australia** (ABS cat. no. 4402.0).

Other health professional (OHP)

Comprises: Aboriginal health worker (n.e.c.), Accredited counsellor, Acupuncturist, Alcohol and drug worker (n.e.c.), Audiologist/Audiometrist, Chemist (for advice), Chiropodist/podiatrist, Chiropractor, Dietitian/Nutritionist, Herbalist, Hypnotherapist, Naturopath, Nurse, Occupational therapist, Optician/optometrist, Osteopath, Physiotherapist/hydrotherapist, Psychologist, Social worker/welfare officer, Speech therapist/pathologist. **Reference:** **National Health Survey, Summary of Results** (ABS cat. no. 4364.0).

Other income

Income other than wages and salaries, own business or partnership income and government pensions and allowances. This includes income received as a result of ownership of financial assets (interest, dividends), and of non-financial assets (rent, royalties) and other regular receipts from sources such as superannuation, child support, workers' compensation and scholarships. Income from rent is net of operating expenses and depreciation and may be negative when these are greater than gross receipts. **Reference:** **Household Income and Income Distribution, Australia** (ABS cat. no. 6523.0).

Other work-related injuries

Other work-related injuries are caused by incidents arising out of the injured person's employment while they are away from the workplace. They include injuries sustained while commuting to or from work or during a recess while the worker is away from work.

Reference: WorkCover Authority of NSW, **Workers Compensation Statistical Bulletin, 2004-05**.

Out-of-Home Care (OOHC)

In certain circumstances children and young people may not be able to live at home with their families. OOHC services provide placement and support to children and young people and their families where children and young people have been assessed as being at risk of harm, or where their parents are unable, for a period of time, to provide care. **Reference:** NSW Department of Community Services, 2006, **Annual Statistical Report, 2004-05**.

Overseas arrivals and departures (OAD)

Refers to the arrival or departure of persons, through Australian airports (or sea ports), which have been recorded. Statistics on OAD relate to the number of movements of travellers rather than the number of travellers (i.e. the multiple movements of individual persons during a given reference period are all counted).

Reference: Overseas Arrivals and Departures (ABS cat. no. 3401.0).

Overweight or obese adults

Overweight is defined by a body mass index (BMI) greater than or equal to 25 and less than 30, while obesity is defined by a BMI greater than or equal to 30. BMI is body weight in kilograms divided by the square of height in metres. **Reference: National Health Survey, Summary of Results** (ABS cat. no. 4364.0).

Owner managers of incorporated enterprises

Persons who work in their own incorporated enterprise, that is, a business entity which is registered as a separate legal entity to its members or owners (also known as a limited liability company). **Reference: Forms of Employment, Australia** (ABS cat. no. 6359.0).

Owner managers of unincorporated enterprises

Persons who operate their own unincorporated enterprise, that is, a business entity in which the owner and the business are legally inseparable, so that the owner is liable for any business debts that are incurred. Includes those engaged independently in a trade or profession. **Reference: Forms of Employment, Australia** (ABS cat. no. 6359.0).

Own unincorporated business income

The profit/loss that accrues to persons as owners of, or partners in, unincorporated enterprises. Profit/loss consists of the value of gross output of the enterprise after the deduction of operating expenses (including depreciation). Losses occur when operating expenses are greater than gross receipts and are treated as negative income. **Reference: Household Income and Income Distribution, Australia** (ABS cat. no. 6523.0).

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Parole

A parole order is made following a period of imprisonment and requires an offender to be subject to supervision in the community. Additional conditions may also be applied such as programs, counselling or drug testing. Parole is a sub-category of Supervision. **Reference: Corrective Services, Australia** (ABS cat. no. 4512.0).

Patient days

The total number of days for patients who were admitted for an episode of care and who separated during a specified reference period. A patient who is admitted and separated on the same day is allocated one patient day. **Reference: Australian Institute of Health and Welfare (AIHW) 2006, Australian Hospital Statistics, 2004-05** (AIHW cat. no. HSE 41).

Patient presentation

The presentation of a patient at an emergency department occurs following the arrival of the patient at the emergency department. It is the earliest occasion of being registered clerically, or triaged. **Reference:** Australian Institute of Health and Welfare (AIHW) 2006, **Australian Hospital Statistics, 2004-05** (AIHW cat. no. HSE 41).

Perceived crime or public nuisance problems

Anything perceived by a person to be a problem arising from crime or people creating a public nuisance. **Reference:** **Crime and Safety, Australia** (ABS cat. no. 4509.0).

Perinatal death

A perinatal death is a fetal death or neonatal death. Perinatal death statistics include all fetuses and infants delivered weighing at least 400 grams or (when birthweight is unavailable) the corresponding gestational age (20 weeks), whether alive or dead. Period of gestation is measured from the first day of the last normal menstrual period to the date of birth and is expressed in completed weeks. **Reference:** **Causes of Death, Australia** (ABS cat. no. 3303.0).

Periodic detention

The offender is held in custody in prison periodically (e.g. at weekends) for a specified period. **Reference:** Bureau of Crime Statistics and Research, **NSW Criminal Courts Statistics**.

Permanent arrival and departures

Permanent arrivals comprise travellers who hold migrant visas and other persons eligible to settle, and permanent departures comprise Australian residents who intend to settle in another country. **Reference:** **Overseas Arrivals and Departures** (ABS cat. no. 3401.0).

Persons charged

A person charged refers to a group of one or more charges, against a single individual, which are finalised by the court on a single day. Such a group of finalised charges against a single individual is also referred to as a finalised court appearance. A company charged with an offence is treated as a person. If a person is a defendant in more than one court appearance during the counting period, such a person will be counted more than once in the report. **Reference:** Bureau of Crime Statistics and Research, **NSW Criminal Courts Statistics**.

Person of interest (POI)

The person who is reported and/or identified as involved in a criminal incident. A POI may become an offender if charged, may be found not to be involved in the incident, or the allegation may be withdrawn. A single POI can be linked to one or more offences. POIs can also be involved in more than one incident in any reference period. **Reference:** Bureau of Crime Statistics and Research; NSW Police.

Population growth

For Australia, population growth is the sum of natural increase and net overseas migration. For states and territories, population growth also includes net interstate migration. After the Census, intercensal population growth also includes an allowance for intercensal discrepancy. **Reference:** **Australian Demographic Statistics** (ABS cat. no. 3101.0).

Population projections

The ABS produces several series of population projections based on different combinations of assumptions about mortality, fertility and migration. The assumptions underlying series B most closely reflect prevailing trends and comprise: declining rates of mortality; the total fertility rate for Australia falling to 1.6 by 2001, and then remaining constant; low levels of overseas migration (Australian annual net gain of 100,000 from 2005-06); and medium levels of interstate migration. **Reference: Population Projections, Australia** (ABS cat. no. 3222.0).

Preschool

Educational and developmental programs for children in the year (or in some jurisdictions, two years) before they begin full-time primary education. **Reference: Child Care, Australia** (ABS cat. no. 4402.0).

Presumed extinct (species)

A species is eligible to be listed as a species that is presumed extinct at a particular time if, in the opinion of the Scientific Committee, it has not been recorded in its known or expected habitat in NSW, despite targeted surveys, over a time frame appropriate, in the opinion of the Scientific Committee, to its life cycle and form.

Reference: Threatened Species Conservation Act 1995.

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Preterm birth

Birth before 37 completed weeks of gestation. **Reference: Australian Institute of Health and Welfare (AIHW) 2006, Australia's mothers and babies** (AIHW cat. No. PER 34). AIHW National Perinatal Statistics Unit.

Primary carer

A person who provides the most informal assistance, in terms of supervision, to a person with one or more disabilities. **Reference: Disability, Ageing and Carers, Australia** (ABS cat. no. 4430.0).

Primary education

Primary education typically commences at around age five and lasts for seven to eight years. It does not include sessional education such as preschool education. **Reference: Schools, Australia** (ABS cat. no. 4221.0).

Principal drug of concern

Refers to the main substance that the client states led them to seek treatment from the alcohol and other drug treatment agency. **Reference: Australian Institute of Health and Welfare (AIHW), Alcohol and Other Drug Treatment Services in Australia, 2004-05, Findings from the National Minimum Dataset (AODS-NMDS)** (AIHW cat. no. AUS 21).

Principal source of income

That source from which the most positive income is received. If total income is nil or negative the principal source is undefined. **Reference: Household Income and Income Distribution, Australia** (ABS cat. no. 6523.0).

Priority purpose

Return to home trips are coded according to the main previous purpose. For example, if a person is returning home from work and stopped off at the shops quickly on the way, the incidental trip is ignored and the main purpose remains work. **Reference:** Transport and Population Data Centre, NSW Department of Planning, **2004 Household Travel Survey Summary Report**.

Private dwelling

Normally a house, flat or even a room. It can also be a caravan, houseboat, tent, or a house attached to an office or rooms above a shop. **Reference:** **2001 Census Dictionary** (ABS cat. no. 2901.0).

Private health insurance

Provides cover against all or part of hospital theatre and accommodation costs in either a public or private hospital, medical costs in hospital, and costs associated with a range of services, not covered under Medicare including private dental services, optical, chiropractic, home nursing, ambulance, natural therapies and other ancillary services. Ancillary insurance covers services such as dental, optical, therapies and other general non-accommodation services. **Reference:** Private Health Insurance Administration Council.

Private hospital

A privately owned and operated institution, catering for patients who are treated by a doctor of their own choice. Patients are charged fees for accommodation and other services provided by the hospital and relevant medical and paramedical practitioners. Acute care and psychiatric hospitals are included, as are private free-standing day hospital facilities.

Reference: Australian Institute of Health and Welfare (AIHW) 2006, **Australian Hospital Statistics, 2004-05** (AIHW cat. no. HSE 41).

Private new capital expenditure

Refers to the acquisition of new tangible assets either on own account or under a finance lease and includes major improvements, alterations and additions. In general, this is expenditure charged to fixed tangible assets accounts excluding expenditure on second hand assets unless these are imported for the first time.

Reference: **Private New Capital Expenditure and Expected Expenditure, Australia** (ABS cat. no. 5625.0).

Proficiency in spoken English

An indicator of a person's ability to speak English and not a definitive measure of his or her ability.

Reference: **2001 Census Dictionary** (ABS cat. no. 2901.0).

Psychological distress

Derived from the Kessler Psychological Distress Scale -10 items (K10). This is a scale of non-specific psychological distress based on 10 questions about negative emotional states in the 4 weeks prior to interview. The K10 is scored from 10 to 50, with higher scores indicating a higher level of distress; low scores indicate a low level of distress. In this publication, scores are grouped as follows: Low 10-15; Moderate 16-21; High 22-29 and Very high 30-50. **Reference:** **National Health Survey, Summary of Results** (ABS cat. no.

Public hospital

A hospital controlled by a state or territory health authority. Public hospitals offer free diagnostic services, treatment, care and accommodation to all eligible patients. **Reference:** Australian Institute of Health and Welfare (AIHW) 2006, **Australian Hospital Statistics, 2004-05** (AIHW cat. no. HSE 41).

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Qualification

Formal certification, issued by a relevant approved body, in recognition that a person has achieved learning outcomes or competencies relevant to identified individual, professional, industry or community needs. Statements of attainment awarded for partial completion of a course of study at a particular level are excluded. **Reference:** **Education and Work, Australia** (ABS cat. no. 6227.0).

Quintiles

Groupings that result from ranking all households or people in the population in ascending order according to some characteristic such as their household income and then dividing the population into five equal groups, each comprising 20% of the estimated population.

Reference: **Household Wealth and Wealth Distribution, Australia** (ABS cat. no. 6554.0).

Real gross state income

A measure of the real purchasing power of income generated by production within a state or territory. It is calculated by adjusting the chain volume measure of GSP for changes in the terms of trade. **Reference:** **Australian National Accounts, State Accounts** (ABS cat. no. 5220.0).

Recorded criminal incidents

A criminal incident is defined as an activity detected by or reported to police which:

- involved the same offender(s);
- involved the same victim(s);
- occurred at the one location;
- occurred during one uninterrupted period of time;
- falls into one offence category;
- falls into one incident type (e.g. 'actual', 'attempted', 'conspiracy').

One incident may involve two offenders assaulting the same victim. This would be recorded as one assault incident. Alternatively, suppose a man reports to police that his neighbour demanded money from him, then assaulted him when he did not comply. For such an event, two criminal incidents are recorded because two distinct offence types are involved, even though the same parties were involved at the same time and in the same place. **Reference:** Bureau of Crime Statistics and Research, **NSW Recorded Crime Statistics**.

Recorded victims

For murder and manslaughter only, the counting units used are victims. Under the definition of a criminal incident one murder or manslaughter incident could involve two or more persons being killed. Because of the seriousness of these offences and their relatively small numbers, it was considered to be more appropriate to count the number of victims, rather than the number of criminal incidents. Hence, where one murder incident involves a person killing six people, six murder victims are counted. **Reference:** Bureau of Crime Statistics and Research, **NSW Recorded Crime Statistics**.

Recurrent expenditure

Expenditure incurred by organisations on a recurring basis, for the provision of health services. This excludes capital expenditure and depreciation (capital consumption).

Reference: Australian Institute of Health and Welfare (AIHW), 2006, **Health Expenditure Australia 2004-05** (AIHW cat. no. HWE 35).

Re-exports

Re-exports are defined as goods, materials or articles originally imported into Australia which are exported in either the same condition in which they were imported, or after undergoing some minor operations (e.g. blending, packaging, bottling, cleaning and sorting) which leave them essentially unchanged. Included in international merchandise export statistics. **Reference:** **International Merchandise Trade, Australia: Concepts, Sources and Methods, 2001** (ABS cat. no. 5489.0).

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Refinancing

For personal and commercial finance, represents a commitment to refinance an existing loan. For secured housing finance, only those loans where the refinancing lender is not the original lender and the security is unchanged are included. The refinancing of a loan to fund a change of residence is treated as a new lending commitment. **Reference:** **Lending Finance, Australia** (ABS cat. no. 5671.0).

Relative survival

This is the ratio of observed survival to that which would be expected in the absence of cancer. **Reference:** **Cancer in NSW; Incidence and Mortality 2003**, Cancer Council NSW.

Reparation

Reparation refers to all offenders with an order that requires them to undertake unpaid, justice agency-approved community service work. **Reference:** **Corrective Services, Australia** (ABS cat. no. 4512.0).

Reported rate

The total number of victims of an offence who reported the most recent incident to police, expressed as a percentage of the total victims of that offence. **Reference:** **Crime and Safety, Australia** (ABS cat. no. 4509.0).

Residential aged care places

The number of beds which are provided for long term nursing care to chronically ill, frail or disabled persons, and beds provided for people who are unable to live wholly independently but do not require nursing care, per 1,000 of the population aged 70 years and over.

Reference: Australian Institute of Health and Welfare (AIHW), 2006, **Residential Aged Care in Australia 2004-05** (AIHW cat. no. AGE 45).

Restricted movement

This refers to persons who are subject to a system of restricted movement, including supervision and/or electronic monitoring. This category includes home detention that may restrict residence to a nominated place. **Reference: Corrective Services, Australia** (ABS cat. no. 4512.0).

Retail turnover

Turnover includes retail sales; wholesale sales; takings from repairs, meals and hiring of goods (except for rent, leasing and hiring of land and buildings); commissions from agency activity; and net takings from gaming machines etc. From July 2000, turnover includes the Goods and Service Tax. **Reference: Retail Trade, Australia** (ABS cat. no. 8501.0).

Reuse water

Reuse water refers to wastewater that may have been treated to some extent and used again without first being discharged to the environment. It excludes water reused on-site, for example on-farm water reuse, or water constantly being recycled within a manufacturing plant. **Reference: Water Account, Australia** (ABS cat. no. 4610.0).

Revolving credit

A commitment for a credit or borrowing limit is given for a specific period after which the commitment is reviewed. Examples include credit cards, lines of credit and approved overdrafts. **Reference: Lending Finance, Australia** (ABS cat. no. 5671.0).

Risky/high risk alcohol status

Males aged 18 years and over who reported drinking more than 50 ml and up to and including 75 ml of absolute alcohol (risky) or more than 75 ml (high risk) per day, and females aged 18 years and over who reported drinking more than 25 ml and up to and including 50 ml of absolute alcohol (risky) and more than 50 ml (high risk) on average per day. **Reference: National Health Survey, Summary of Results** (ABS cat. no. 4364.0).

Robbery

An incident where individual(s) stole something from a person by threatening or attacking them. It includes incidents of attempted robbery where individual(s) attempted to steal something from the person but nothing was actually stolen. **Reference: Crime and Safety, Australia** (ABS cat. no. 4509.0).

Room occupancy rate

The room occupancy rate represents room occupancy expressed as a percentage of total capacity available during the survey period. **Reference: Tourist Accommodation, Australia** (ABS cat. no. 8635.0).

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Sales and service income

Includes sales of goods, income from services, and rent leasing and hiring. These are valued net of discounts given and exclusive of GST. Extraordinary items are also excluded. **Reference: Australian Industry** (ABS cat. no. 8155.0).

Schooling restriction

A schooling restriction is determined for persons aged 5-20 years who have one or more disabilities if, because of their disability, they:

- are unable to attend school;
- attend a special school;
- attend special classes at an ordinary school;
- need at least one day a week off school on average; or
- have difficulty at school.

Reference: Disability, Ageing and Carers, Australia (ABS cat. no. 4430.0).

Secondary education

Secondary education typically commences after completion of primary education, at around age 12 years, and lasts for five or six years. **Reference: Schools, Australia** (ABS cat. no. 4221.0).

Self-extracted water

Water extracted directly from the environment for use (including rivers, lakes, groundwater and other water bodies). Some of this water is then distributed via a water provider to others. **Reference: Water Account, Australia** (ABS cat. no. 4610.0).

Sentenced probation

A supervision order made following an original sentence handed down in court following conviction. A probation order generally requires 'good behaviour' and compliance with the directions of supervisors. The order may also require compliance with conditions such as program attendance and residential requirements. **Reference: Corrective Services, Australia** (ABS cat. no. 4512.0).

Separations

The term used to refer an episode of care for an admitted patient, which can be a total hospital stay (from admission to discharge, transfer or death), or a portion of a hospital stay beginning or ending in a change of type of care (for example, from acute to rehabilitation). Separation also means the process by which an admitted patient completes an episode of care either by being discharged, dying, transferring to another hospital or changing type of care. **Reference: Australian Institute of Health and Welfare (AIHW) 2006, Australian Hospital Statistics, 2004-05** (AIHW cat. no. HSE 41).

Service industries

The combination of the following divisions of the Australian and New Zealand Standard Industrial Classification (ANZSIC): Wholesale trade; Retail trade; Accommodation, cafes and restaurants; Transport and storage; Communication services; Finance and insurance; Property and business services; Government administration and defence; Education; Health and community services; Cultural and recreational services; and Personal and other services. **Reference: Australian and New Zealand Standard Industrial Classification 1993** (ABS cat. no. 1292.0).

Sex ratio

The sex ratio relates to the number of males per 100 females. **Reference: Demography, NSW** (ABS cat. no. 3311.1.55.001).

Sexual assault

An incident which was of a sexual nature involving physical contact: includes rape, attempted rape, indecent assault, and assault with intent to sexually assault. Sexual harassment (that did not lead to an assault) was excluded. Only females aged 18 years and over were asked sexual assault questions. **Reference: Crime and Safety, Australia** (ABS cat. no. 4509.0).

Skill level

Skill level is measured by: formal education and training, and previous experience usually required for entry into an occupation. ASCO Second Edition assigns each of the nine major groups in the classification to one of five ranked skill levels. Skill Level 1 - Managers and administrators and Professionals Skill Level 2 - Associate professionals Skill Level 3 - Tradespersons and related workers and Advanced clerical and service workers Skill Level 4 - Intermediate production and transport workers and Intermediate clerical, sales and service workers Skill Level 5 - Elementary clerical, sales and service workers and Labourers and related workers. **Reference: Australian Standard Classification of Occupations (ASCO), Second edition** (ABS cat. no. 1220.0).

Smoker status

The extent to which an adult was smoking at the time of interview, and refers to regular smoking of tobacco, including manufactured (packet) cigarettes, roll-your-own cigarettes, cigars and pipes, but excludes chewing tobacco and smoking of non-tobacco products. Categorised as:

- Current daily smoker-an adult who reported at the time of interview that they regularly smoked one or more cigarettes, cigars or pipes per day;
- Current smoker other-an adult who reported at the time of interview that they smoked cigarettes, cigars or pipes at least once a week, but not daily;
- Ex-smoker-an adult who reported they did not currently smoke, but had regularly smoked daily, or had smoked at least 100 cigarettes, or smoked pipes, cigars, etc at least 20 times in their lifetime; or
- Never smoked-an adult who reported they had never regularly smoked daily, or had smoked less than 100 cigarettes in their lifetime and had smoked pipes, cigars, etc less than 20 times.

Reference: National Health Survey, Summary Results (ABS cat. no. 4364.0).

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Special school

A special school provides special instruction for physically and/or mentally disabled or impaired students, or those with social problems. Students must exhibit one or more of the following characteristics before enrolment is allowed: mental or physical disability or impairment, slow learning ability, social or emotional problems, in custody, on remand or in hospital. **Reference: Schools, Australia** (ABS cat. no. 4221.0).

Specific limitation or restriction

A limitation in core activities, or a restriction in schooling and/or employment. **Reference: Disability, Ageing and Carers, Australia** (ABS cat. no. 4430.0).

State final demand

The aggregate obtained by summing government final consumption expenditure, household final consumption expenditure, private gross fixed capital formation and the gross fixed capital formation of public corporations and general government. It is conceptually equivalent to the Australia level aggregate domestic final demand. **Reference: Australian National Accounts, State Accounts** (ABS cat. no. 5220.0).

Step family

A couple family containing one or more children aged 0-17 years, none of whom is the natural or adopted child of both members of the couple, and at least one of whom is the step child of either member of the couple. A step family may also include other children who are not the natural children of either parent.

Reference: Family Characteristics, Australia (ABS cat. no. 4442.0).

Student

An individual who was enrolled in a subject or completed a qualification during the reporting period.

Reference: National Centre for Vocational Education Research, Australian vocational education and training statistics: Students and courses 2003.

Substantiation reports

Reports which determine risk of harm or actual harm. **Reference: NSW Department of Community Services, 2006, Annual Statistical Report, 2004-05.**

Supervision

This includes community-based orders other than those categorised as restricted movement or reparation (e.g. parole, bail and sentenced probation). **Reference: Corrective Services Australia** (ABS cat. no. 4512.0).

Supported Accommodation Assistance Program (SAAP)

A joint Commonwealth and State program to assist homeless people and those at risk of homelessness.

Reference: Counting the Homeless (ABS cat. no. 2050.0).

Supported Accommodation Assistance Program (SAAP) client

A person aged 18 years or over, or a person of any age not accompanied by a parent or guardian, who receives support or assistance from a SAAP agency which entails generally one hour or more of a workers' time, either with that client directly or on behalf of that client, on a given day; or is accommodated by a SAAP agency; or enters into an ongoing support relationship with a SAAP agency. **Reference: Australian Institute of Health and Welfare (AIHW). Homeless people in SAAP: SAAP National Data Collection annual report 2002-03, New South Wales supplementary tables.**

Suspended sentence

A court may impose a sentence of imprisonment of up to two years duration and then suspend the sentence on the condition that the offender enters into a good behaviour bond.

Reference: Bureau of Crime Statistics and Research, NSW Criminal Courts Statistics.

Teaching staff

Teaching staff are staff who spend the majority of their time in contact with students. For the purposes of this collection, teaching staff includes principals, deputy principals and senior teachers mainly involved in administration. Teacher aides and assistants, and specialist support staff are excluded. **Reference: Schools, Australia** (ABS cat. no. 4221.0).

Total expenses

For the purposes of calculating economic and accounting variables, operating expenses incurred by businesses are divided into several categories. Excluded are extraordinary expenses, capitalised expenses, income tax and other direct taxes, GST and excise payable to governments, capital repayments or losses on asset sales, dividends, donations or foreign exchange losses. **Reference: Australian Industry** (ABS cat. no. 8155.0).

Total factor income

That part of the cost of producing the gross domestic product which consists of gross payments to factors of production (labour and capital). It represents the value added by these factors in the process of production and is equivalent to gross domestic product less taxes plus subsidies on production and imports. **Reference: Australian National Accounts, State Accounts** (ABS cat. no. 5220.0).

Total fertility rate

The sum of age-specific fertility rates. It represents the number of children a woman would bear during her lifetime if she experienced current age-specific fertility rates at each age of her reproductive life. **Reference: Births, Australia** (ABS cat. no. 3301.0).

Total hourly rates of pay index

Measures quarterly change in combined ordinary time and overtime hourly rates of pay. **Reference: Labour Price Index, Australia** (ABS cat. no. 6345.0).

Total income

Comprises sales and service income, interest income and other selected income. **Reference: Australian Industry** (ABS cat. no. 8155.0).

Trade union members

Employees with membership in an organisation consisting predominantly of employees, the principal activities of which include the negotiation of rates of pay and conditions of employment for its members, in conjunction with their main job. **Reference: Employee Earnings, Benefits and Trade Union Membership, Australia** (ABS cat. no. 6310.0).

Triage category

The triage classification is used in the emergency departments of hospitals to indicate the urgency of the patient's need for medical and nursing care. The triage category is allocated by an experienced registered nurse or medical practitioner. Patients will be triaged into one of five categories on the National Triage Scale that incorporate the time by which the patient should receive care:

- Resuscitation: immediate (within seconds);
- Emergency: within 10 minutes;

- Urgent: within 30 minutes;
- Semi-urgent: within 60 minutes;
- Non-urgent: within 120 minutes.

Reference: Australian Institute of Health and Welfare (AIHW) 2006, **Australian Hospital Statistics, 2004-05** (AIHW cat. no. HSE 41).

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Underemployed workers

Employed persons who want, and are available for, more hours of work than they currently have. They comprise persons employed part-time who want to work more hours and are available to start work with more hours, either in the reference week or in the four weeks subsequent to the survey; and persons employed full-time who worked part-time hours in the reference week for economic reasons (such as being stood down or insufficient work being available). It is assumed that these people wanted to work full-time in the reference week and would have been available to do so. **Reference: Australian Labour Market Statistics** (ABS cat. no. 6105.0).

Underemployment rate

The number of underemployed workers expressed as a percentage of the labour force. **Reference: Australian Labour Market Statistics** (ABS cat. no. 6105.0).

Underlying cause of death

The disease or injury which initiated the train of morbid events leading directly to death. Accidental and violent deaths are classified according to the external cause, that is, to the circumstances of the accident or violence which produced the fatal injury rather than to the nature of the injury. **Reference: Causes of Death, Australia** (ABS cat. no. 3303.0).

Unemployed

Persons aged 15 years and over who were not employed during the reference week, and:

- had actively looked for full-time or part-time work at any time in the four weeks up to the end of the reference week and were available for work in the reference week; or
- were waiting to start a new job within four weeks from the end of the reference week and could have started in the reference week if the job had been available then.

Reference: Labour Force, Australia (ABS cat. no. 6202.0).

Unemployment rate

For any group, the number of unemployed persons expressed as a percentage of the labour force in the same group. **Reference: Labour Force, Australia** (ABS cat. no. 6202.0).

Unincorporated enterprise

A business entity in which the owner and the business are legally inseparable, so that the owner is liable for any business debts that are incurred. **Reference: Forms of Employment, Australia** (ABS cat. no. 6359.0).

Unlinked trip

An unlinked trip is each component of a linked trip, including each mode used. For example, for a person living in Parramatta and working in the Sydney Central Business District, who travels by train with a walk trip at either end of the train trip, this would be recorded as three unlinked trips. **Reference:** Transport and Population Data Centre, NSW Department of Planning, **2004 Household Travel Survey Summary Report**.

Usual daily serves of fruit

A serve of fruit was defined as approximately 150 grams of fresh fruit or 50 grams of dried fruit. **Reference:** **National Health Survey: Summary of Results** (ABS cat. no. 4364.0).

Usual daily serves of vegetables

A serve of vegetables was defined as approximately 75 grams of vegetables. **Reference:** **National Health Survey: Summary of Results** (ABS cat. no. 4364.0).

Usual residence

Usual residence within Australia refers to that address at which the person has lived or intends to live for a total of six months or more in a given reference year. **Reference:** **Births, Australia** (ABS cat. no. 3301.0).

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Very low birthweight

Birthweight of less than 1,500 grams. **Reference:** Australian Institute of Health and Welfare (AIHW) 2006, **Australia's mothers and babies** (AIHW cat. No. PER 34). AIHW National Perinatal Statistics Unit.

Victim (Estimated crime)

A household or person reporting at least one of the offences surveyed. Victims were counted once only for each type of offence, regardless of the number of incidents of that type. **Reference:** **Crime and Safety, Australia** (ABS cat. no. 4509.0).

Victimisation rate

The number of victims of an offence in a given population expressed as a percentage of that population.

Reference: **Crime and Safety, Australia** (ABS cat. no. 4509.0).

Vocational Education and Training (VET) in Schools

A program which allows students to combine vocational studies with their general education curriculum. Students participating in VET in Schools continue to work towards their senior secondary School Certificate, while the VET component of their studies gives them credit towards a nationally recognised VET qualification. VET in Schools programs may involve structured work placements. **Reference:** National Centre for Vocational Education Research, **Australian vocational education and training statistics: Students and courses 2003**.

Vocational programs

Type of training programs (as distinct from non-vocational programs) designed to equip students with vocational skills and knowledge that prepare them for the workplace. This includes general education programs designed for students who may want to undertake vocational programs in the future. **Reference:** National Centre for Vocational Education Research, **Australian vocational education and training statistics: Students and courses 2003**.

Voluntary work

The provision of unpaid help in the form of time, service or skills. **Reference:** **General Social Survey** (ABS cat. no. 4159.0).

Vulnerable species

A species is eligible to be listed as a vulnerable species if, in the opinion of the Scientific Committee, the species is likely to become endangered in NSW unless the circumstances and factors threatening its survival or evolutionary development cease to operate.

Reference: **Threatened Species Conservation Act 1995**.

Wages and salaries (Economic Activity)

The gross wages and salaries of all employees of the business. The item includes severance, termination and redundancy payments, salaries and fees, retainers and commissions. Provision expenses for employee entitlements are also included. Payments related to salary sacrifice and payments to self-employed persons are excluded. The drawings of working proprietors and partners are also excluded. **Reference:** **Australian Industry** (ABS cat. no. 8155.0).

Wages and salaries (Household Economic Resources)

The gross cash income received as a return to labour from an employer or from a person's own incorporated business. **Reference:** **Household Income and Income Distribution, Australia** (ABS cat. no. 6523.0).

Wage price index

Measures changes in the price of wages. The "Total hourly rates of pay excluding bonuses" index includes wages and salary but excludes overtime, bonuses, superannuation, annual and public holiday leave, payroll tax and workers' compensation. The effect of changes in the amount of overtime paid is not shown in this index. **Reference:** **Labour Price Index, Australia** (ABS cat. no. 6345.0).

Waiting time at admission

The time elapsed for a patient on the elective surgery waiting list from the date they were added to the waiting list for the procedure to the date they were admitted to hospital for the procedure. **Reference:** Australian Institute of Health and Welfare (AIHW) 2006, **Australian Hospital Statistics, 2004-05** (AIHW cat. no. HSE 41).

Wholesale finance

Comprises finance for the purchase of goods by retailers and wholesalers. **Reference:** **Lending Finance, Australia** (ABS cat. no. 5671.0).

Wholesale lenders

A wholesale lender provides funds to borrowers through a retail intermediary which may then also be responsible for the ongoing relationship with the borrower. **Reference:** **Housing Finance, Australia** (ABS cat. no. 5609.0).

Work arrangements

Arrangements, such as flexible working hours, permanent part-time work, shiftwork, job sharing or working at home, normally used by employed parents to assist them to care for their child(ren). **Reference:** **Child Care, Australia** (ABS cat.no.4402.0).

Working days lost

Refers to working days lost by employees directly and indirectly involved in the dispute. **Reference:** **Australian Labour Market Statistics** (ABS cat. no. 6105.0).

Workplace injuries

Workplace injury refers to an accident at the workplace, either during work or a work break, and when the worker's activity is under the control of an employer. Also included in this category are injuries that occurred while the employee was working at a location other than their normal workplace or base of operations (including in a motor vehicle). **Reference:** WorkCover Authority of NSW, **Workers Compensation Statistical Bulletin, 2004-05**.

Work related condition

Long term medical conditions reported in the survey due to an accident, incident or exposure, and which the respondent identified as work related. **Reference:** **National Health Survey, Summary of Results** (ABS cat. no. 4364.0).

Work related fatalities

Fatalities included in this section are those for which a workers compensation claim has been lodged with an insurer and the person dies as a result of the compensable condition during that financial year. **Reference:** WorkCover Authority of NSW, **Workers Compensation Statistical Bulletin, 2004-05**.

World Heritage Areas

Places that have natural and/or cultural values of outstanding universal significance, as established by the **World Heritage Convention**. **Reference:** Bureau of Rural Sciences, **Australia's State of the Forests Report, 2003**.

Year of occurrence

Data presented on year of occurrence basis relate to the date the event occurred. **Reference:** **Births, Australia** (ABS cat. no. 3301.0).

Year of registration

Data presented on year of registration basis relate to the date the event was registered. **Reference:** **Births, Australia** (ABS cat. no. 3301.0).

Abbreviations

ABBREVIATIONS

The following symbols and abbreviations are used in this publication:

'000	thousand
\$b	billion (thousand million) dollars
\$m	million dollars
ABS	Australian Bureau of Statistics
ACT	Australian Capital Territory
AIDS	Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome
AIHW	Australian Institute of Health and Welfare
ANZSIC	Australian and New Zealand Standard Industrial Classification
AODTS-NMDS	Alcohol and Other Drug Treatment Services National Minimum Data Set
ASGC	Australian Standard Geographical Classification
ATSIC	Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Commission
Aust.	Australia
BOTPLS	Bridging for Overseas-Trained Professionals Loan Scheme
cat. no.	Catalogue number
CH ₄	methane
CO ₂	carbon dioxide
CO _{2-e}	carbon dioxide equivalent
ERP	estimated resident population
FTE	full-time equivalent
Gg	gigagram
GL	gigalitre
GP	General Medical Practitioner
GSP	gross state product
GWh	gigawatt hour
GWP	global warming potential
ha	hectare
hrs	hours
HACC	Home and Community Care, Australian Government Department of Health and Ageing
HECS	Higher Education Contribution Scheme
HFC	hydrofluorocarbon
HOIST	Health Outcomes Information Statistical Toolkit
ICD-10	International Classification of Diseases 10th Revision
ISCED	International Standard Classification of Education
kg	kilogram
kL	kilolitre
km	kilometre
km ²	square kilometre
LPG	liquefied petroleum gas
min	minute
mm	millimetre
MCEETYA	Ministerial Council on Education, Employment, Training and Youth Affairs
ML	megalitre
n.e.i.	not elsewhere included
n.f.d.	not further defined

nec	not elsewhere classified
no.	number
N ₂ O	nitrous oxide
NESB	non-English speaking background
NHMRC	National Health and Medical Research Council
NOM	net overseas migration
NSW	New South Wales
NT	Northern Territory
NZ	New Zealand
PELS	Postgraduate Education Loan Scheme
PJ	petajoule
PNG	Papua New Guinea
PSI	principal source of income
Qld	Queensland
RPI	regional pollution index
RSE	relative standard error
SA	South Australia
SAAP	Supported Accommodation Assistance Program
SAR	Special Administrative Region
SD	statistical division
SSD	statistical subdivision
Tas.	Tasmania
TAFE	Technical and Further Education
TJ	terajoule
UK	United Kingdom
USA	United States of America
VET	vocational education and training
Vic.	Victoria
WA	Western Australia
°C	degrees Celsius
µg/dL	micrograms per decilitre

Publication (I-Note) - Publication

17/10/2007 This reissue corrects a typographical error in Table 10.30 in the publication and Sheet 24 in the Economic Activity data cube. A data item in the table was incorrectly labelled "exports" instead of "imports". No data were affected.

22/06/2007 Tables 1 and 10 have been updated. Data related to attainment of Year 12 or AQF Certificate II in Table 1, and attainment of Year 12 or AQF Certificate II and AQF Certificate III and above in Table 10 are now based on the Australian Bureau of Statistics Classification of Qualifications 1993 (ABSCQ). Previously these data were based on the Australian Standard Classification of Education 2001 (ASCED). Table 10 also contains data based on ASCED. Footnotes in the tables identify which classifications are used. This change is also reflected in the web version of these tables. These changes were made to maintain time series. The ASCED will be adopted for all data in the 2008 issue.

01/06/2007 Units indicator for Economic Activity, NSW Summary table, located on page 145 of the publication, Item 7 changed from '000 to no. This change is also reflected in the web page version of this table.

Education and Training - 2007 (I-Note) - Data Cubes

Tables 1 and 10 have been updated. Data related to attainment of Year 12 or AQF Certificate II in Table 1, and attainment of Year 12 or AQF Certificate II and AQF Certificate III and above in Table 10 are now based on the Australian Bureau of Statistics Classification of Qualifications 1993 (ABSCQ). Previously these data were based on the Australian Standard Classification of Education 2001 (ASCED). Table 10 also contains data based on ASCED. Footnotes in the tables identify which classifications are used. This change is also reflected in the web version of these tables. These changes were made to maintain time series. The ASCED will be adopted for all data in the 2008 issue.

Economic Activity - 2007 (I-Note) - Data Cubes

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8/06/2007 Units indicator for Economic Activity, NSW Summary table, Item 7 changed from '000 to no. This change is also reflected in the web page version of this table.

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